

HERTLING SPEAKS TO SMOOTH OVER KUHLMANN ERROR

Tries To Explain Statement War Will Last Beyond 1919

STILL CONFIDENT

Foreign Minister Didn't Mean To Doubt German Chance Of Victory

WON'T TALK PEACE

Admits Kuhlmann's Address Has Been Widely Criticised By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 25.—In the Reichstag, following the speech made by Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, said that he had not intended to speak in view of the experiences of himself and his predecessors with regard to his speeches, which had been variously interpreted as symptoms of weakness, craft traps, or expositions of militarism. He went a step further on February 24 when he assented to President Wilson's four principles but President Wilson had not spoken since, and therefore it was not necessary to pursue the subject, especially as statements from America have made it clear that the proposed League of Peoples really meant to strangle Germany economically.

Kuhlmann widely criticised. He preferred Baron von Kuhlmann to explain Germany's position in the East from Finland to the Black Sea. He regretted that an unfriendly reception had been given to some of Baron von Kuhlmann's statements in wide circles.

He did not propose to touch on the question of guilt, to which Baron von Kuhlmann had referred—that could be confidently left to history—but he felt compelled to dissipate the misunderstandings of Baron von Kuhlmann's statement ascribing the prolongation of the war to the enemy powers. He said that Baron von Kuhlmann spoke entirely in the sense that he, Count Hertling, spoke on the 24th of February, for there could be no question of blaming Germany's resolution to defend herself or of shaking our confidence in victory. Now, as before, the Kaiser, the Empire, its princes and its peoples stood together, trusting in their incomparable troops and hoping God would reward the faithful German people with victory.

Kuhlmann Lied, Says Paris. Paris, June 26.—The speech made recently by Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag appears to the French press to be remarkable from the point of view of ambiguity. His misunderstanding and lies regarding the causes of the war are as flagrant as ever and the desire to dupe us just as evident. Such speeches will not hasten the hour of peace by one moment.

Woman's Exchange Will Close Today Patrons Invited To Look Over Bargains And Settle Accounts

Today is closing day for the American Woman's Exchange. The ladies in charge announce that there are still a number of attractive bargains to be had in the Shop's stock and patrons are urged to drop in for a last visit. There are also a number of small unpaid bills which those in charge would be pleased to have settled up so that the books may be closed.

It is announced that the winning tickets in the raffle of the antique blackwood tables are Nos. 84 and 108. The Shop will open in a new location in the autumn.

Millionaire's Wife Cooks For Soldiers



As a waitress and dishwasher in her own cafeteria in Bordeaux, Mrs. Vincent Astor has won the love of every soldier and sailor of the Allied armies and navies who has touched at that port. At one meal, Mrs. Astor, with the help of Mrs. Ethel Rumsey, served and waited upon 1,600 men, and later helped wash the dishes. This information was brought by Mrs. E. Britton, of Cleveland, Ohio, who recently visited the Astor Canteen at Bordeaux.

Chinese And Japanese Both Deny Loan Made On Wine And Tobacco

French And American Interests Found To Have Prior Right

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 25.—The reports of the Japanese Loan secured on the Wine and Tobacco revenues culminated in a definite statement in a newspaper yesterday to which the Japanese Legation has supplied an unequivocal official denial, which, though endorsed by the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, to the other Ministers, has evoked considerable criticism.

In the meantime the French Legation has addressed an inquiry to the Chinese Government, eliciting an official reply that China does not contemplate a Japanese loan secured on the wine and tobacco revenues. The aforesaid revenues were previously pledged in two French loans, of which advances have been made totaling Fcs. 150 million, and one American loan for G.\$5,000,000. The French hold an option for developing the said security while the Americans have a preferential right to increase their loan to G.\$30,000,000, with the contingent right of exploiting the said security and, only by arrangement with the French and two months after receiving an explicit refusal from the Americans to extend their loan, can China contract a loan secured on the wine and tobacco revenues. As no arrangement has been made with the French and no refusal furnished by the Americans, the said preferences remain actively in force, backed by these strong Chinese and Japanese official denials of any intentions to contract such a loan.

In the circumstances it is manifestly impossible for China to break faith, while the Japanese denial still stands unchallengeable.

New Cholera Hospital To Be Opened Monday

The new Cholera Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China at 316 Tientsin Road, next to the Louza Police Station, will be formally inaugurated for service Monday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. Mr. Shen Tung-ho, Vice-president of the society and member of the Central Committee, will officiate at the opening ceremony.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.6 and the minimum 73.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 96.7 and 76.1.

No Decision By Allies On Siberian Intervention

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 25.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that it is not true that a decision has been reached regarding intervention in Siberia. The position of the Bolshevik Government is daily becoming more difficult, especially owing to the food problem.

The Bolsheviks are preparing to despatch a force against the Czech-Slovaks between Samara and Tomsk and other points of the Siberian Railway. The Czech-Slovaks have turned the Bolsheviks out everywhere except eastward of Tomsk, where the Bolsheviks, helped by Magyar and German prisoners, have beaten Semenov's detachment.

It is expected that at harvest-time the Germans will make a new orientation of Russian policy. Signs already indicate that the Russian people are reacting against Bolshevism, which the Germans may supersede by some other form of Government under German control.

WOUNDED SHANGHAI MAN HERE ON SHINYO MARU

Lt. A. W. Brun Returns From France On Liner Bringing Many Notables

Wounded in both arms, and invalided out of the French army after three and a half years' service, most of which time was spent under fire, Lieutenant A. W. Brun returned to Shanghai yesterday on the T. K. K. liner Shinyo Maru. Lt. Brun left last night for Hongkong, but will return here in a few weeks to join the Russo-Asiatic Bank, where he was employed when France entered the war in 1914. Lt. Brun, who is well known here and has been thrice decorated for bravery, enlisted soon after France declared war and he saw much service in the French front line. He speaks in glowing terms of the fighting spirit of the Allies and terms the American fighting forces "morally the greatest aggregation of men gathered together."

Capt. T. G. Davis of the Chinese army, after a six months' observation tour of all Allied fighting fronts, was also a passenger on the liner. He left here in August with 17 other Chinese officers to study the latest methods of warfare. He will go to Peking to report to Premier Tuan. Three of the Chinese officers were wounded by shrapnel while in the Belgian trenches. Another prominent passenger who left this morning on the Venezuela is Mr. Walter Swingle, field inspector for the Orient of the Bureau of Agriculture, who will establish headquarters in Manila and will return to Shanghai in a few weeks to classify the botanical collection made by the late Mr. Frank N. Meyer, American agricultural explorer who was recently drowned in the Yangtze above Wuhu. Messrs. Swingle and Meyer were in charge of an investigation of the cause of the wholesale destruction of citrus trees in the United States. The disease, cancer, is now successfully combated by a parasite discovered by the late Mr. Meyer in the interior of China.

En route to Java after a trip from Amsterdam replete with difficulties, Mr. G. T. Sanders arrived on the Tenyo. He made the journey through the mine fields from Holland to Bergen in a sailboat. Mr. Frank A. Churchill of the advertising firm of Churchill and Tait of Manila, and Mr. H. H. Boyle, former fibre expert of the Philippine Government, who goes to Manila to enter business, left on the Venezuela this morning. They came from the United States on the Shinyo.

Mr. T. G. Davis comes to the Orient to organise the foreign department of White Motors Company. Agencies for White motor cars and trucks will be placed throughout the Far East. Mrs. E. J. Hudson, wife of the passenger agent for the local offices of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, was also a passenger.

Chinese Officer Arrives In France

General Han Lin-couen To Study Question Of Armament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 26.—General Han Lin-couen, Counsellor of the Chinese Ministry of War, has arrived in Paris from the United States. The object of his visit to France is to study and report upon the question of armament. He is accompanied by General Shen Hung, General Han Lin-couen was received on his arrival by General Sang Sal-li, Chief of the Chinese Military Mission to France.

BUSINESS MEN TO HELP IN Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Fifteen Foreign Merchants Promise Co-operation; Annex Fund Now Over \$84,000

Plans for co-operation with foreign business men in Shanghai in pushing the Y.M.C.A. \$250,000 Annex campaign to a successful end were inaugurated yesterday when 15 prominent American merchants met for tiffin at the Carlton Cafe and discussed ways and means of approaching the foreign community during the remaining period of the drive. The report from the team workers yesterday showed an increase of \$2,145, bringing the total to date to \$84,108.

Although no appeal had yet been made to the foreign business men for the fund, a number of them had already volunteered to give and some have suggested that an opportunity be opened to foreign friends to make their gifts. Following the report on the progress of the Chinese committee on the Y.M.C.A. Secretary George A. Fitch at the tiffin, the business men present ran over a list of firms and selected about 200 to be called on. The canvassers will devote daily one or two hours in presenting the matter to their friends.

Former Consul-General Charles Denby, who was unable to attend the tiffin, wrote Mr. Fitch in appreciation of the undertaking as follows: "I authorize you to express for me to the meeting that in my opinion there is no necessary or probable conflict between subscriptions to the American Loans and subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai."

The films depicting the work of the various departments of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and showing the recent grand carnival on its recreation grounds on North Szechuen Road, will be screened at the Victoria Theater tonight, tomorrow night and Monday night. These pictures have never been shown in any Shanghai or other theaters.

The donations reported at yesterday's tiffin were from the Shanghai Nanking Railway, Tls. 400; the Shanghai-Hanchow-Ningpo Railway, Tls. 300; Mr. O. Ben's friend, Tls. 20; a friend, \$200; Messrs. Cheng Yen-yu and Cheng Kuo-foo, jointly, \$284; Mr. Zau Tseh-zung, \$100; Mr. Wong Siao-yin, \$100; Mr. Bao Hung-tai, \$100; Mr. Chang, \$100; "Secured by Mr. O. Ben," \$55; Chin Pang-ping, \$25; Ph. Di Vargas, \$25; Zau Yung-zel, \$25; Yu Pa-sung, \$20; Henry Wong, \$20; a friend, \$11; L. C. Niu, \$10; Ling Wah-ye, \$10; Sung Tah, \$10; Lien Young-kong, \$10; Ling Doa-chang, \$5; Kuo Tse-ming, \$5; Woo Tse-ching, \$3; Zau Shing, \$2; Kau Kai-zing, \$1; and Bang Wen-ping, \$1.

Chung Hua Press Damaged By Fire

Early Morning Blaze Gives Brigade Hard Fight

The Chung Hua Printing Press, B. 2060-61 Sinza Road, was partly destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The Brigade on arrival found the east section of the plant well alight, a portion of the roof and floor having already fallen in. The premises being ordinary Chinese dwellings converted into a printing establishment, burned furiously and was threatening the central portion where the printing presses are located. Large quantities of paper made the fighting difficult and Nos. 4 and 7 Companies had a busy time the fire spreading across the road to the dwelling opposite. The fire was cut off by an hour and a half of hard work before any material damage was done to the main premises of the press. The buildings were insured for Tls. 20,000.

A Glimpse Of The Piave

And The Italian Trenches Along That Historic Stream



Official Photograph.

AUSTRIANS LOST 200,000. OFFICIAL ITALIAN CLAIM

Consulate In Shanghai Receives Report On Offensive From Rome Government

The following telegram, giving the official victory version of the Italian victory at the Battle of the Piave, was received yesterday by the Italian Consulate-General in Shanghai:

Rome, June 27.—(Official).—The great Austrian offensive opened on the 15th, lasting till the 24th on a front of 120 kilometers. The Austrians had massed 21 divisions, of which 40 or even more were actually employed in the onslaught. Some French and British divisions were co-operating with the Italian army, holding a sector on the Asiago Plateau, where however, the battle raged for only a day.

On the 24th the Italian army opened the counter-offensive. Most of the bridges on the Piave were destroyed and the Austrians, thrown into confusion, were compelled to recross the river and re-entrench in their former positions.

The losses of the Austro-German forces amount to 200,000 men killed, wounded or prisoners. The Italian losses are estimated to be under 50,000 in all.

The European press unanimously considers the Italian victory, taking into account the number of men thrown on the field and the results obtained by the enemy, as one of the greatest achievements of the present war.

DEBATE PROVES ALSACE DESIRES TO BE FRENCH

So Says Swiss Paper Commenting On Attacks Against Prussian Militarism There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 26.—With reference to recent debates in the Reichstag on the subject of the rule imposed on Alsace and the abuses of Prussian militarism, the Swiss Journal de Geneve makes the following remarks:

"One thing certain is this, that it has been demonstrated in the Reichstag that today there can be no more doubt about the wish of Alsace-Lorraine to become French."

IRISH SITUATION IS STILL ANXIOUS, SAYS SECRETARY

German Plot Changed Whole Problem and Made Conscription Impossible

EVIDENCE IS GIVEN

Important Debate Is Joined By Asquith And Lloyd George

CHURCH ATTACKED

Former Premier Wants Whole Issue Laid Before Imperial Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 25.—In the House of Commons today the Irish Secretary, Mr. Edward Shortt, stated that circumstances in Ireland today are complicated and anxious.

When the Premier early in April explained the Irish policy of the Government there was every appearance that both Home Rule and conscription could be carried to a successful conclusion but since then circumstances had entirely changed: firstly, owing to the discovery of the German plot in Ireland, which was a real and imminent danger to Great Britain, and secondly, because the feeling against conscription in Ireland had been used by the extremists in conjunction with the German plot. He did not suggest that any substantial proportion of the Irish who were opposed to conscription knew that they were being used to further a German plot.

It had been alleged that the German plot was a bogus plot intended to injure Ireland. He regretted to say that plot actually existed. The Irish Secretary proceeded to give striking examples of German propaganda and intrigue in Ireland. He mentioned that the sources of information on which the Government relied, both in Ireland and outside, had always proved reliable.

German Activity Traced. Proceeding, he traced the activity of German agents in Ireland from 1911. The Government found that Germany had been in touch with Ireland since the war and messages not only went to Ireland from German sources but to Germany from Irish sources. The Government knew that in a certain part in Germany a large amount of ammunition was being loaded into two German submarines and moreover enemy submarines had been seen in localities where the destruction of shipping could not have been their object. It was a very curious coincidence that a letter was found upon de Valera, the Sinn Fein Leader, written to him by another person who was interned, alluding to something important which was going to happen two months after the beginning of the German offensive and reminding de Valera that the two months would not end until towards the end of May.

Mr. Ronald McNeill: "Has the writer of that letter been shot?" Mr. Shortt replied: "No, and unless we are forced by those calling themselves friends of the persons interned, we do not desire any more executions. If we can ensure the safety of the realm without more executions we want to do so. If it is otherwise, the responsibility will be upon those who force it, not upon us."

How Conscription Was Fought. The Irish Secretary continued that the anti-conscription movement had produced a recrudescence of drilling, seditious speaking, outrage and midnight raids for arms, all of which were entirely unfitted in any country for the peaceful settlement of any of its domestic questions.

Both Viscount French and he himself, after a thorough investigation in Ireland, concluded that it was absolutely an essential preliminary to any form of conscription that Ireland should be given an opportunity voluntarily to take her part in the war. The Cabinet had adopted that view, hence Viscount French's proclamations. There was nothing new

SPAIN ABOUT TO TAKE IMPORTANT ACTION?

Cabinet Wants Free Hand To Intervene In International Affairs Of Highest Importance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, June 25.—The Austrian Ambassador visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs today and it is reported in the lobbies that the Government is anxious to adjourn Parliament in order to be at full liberty to intervene in international affairs of the highest importance.

GERMANS CAN'T HAVE BIGGER MEAT RATION

Rapid Decline In Stock Makes Increase Impossible, Says Food Commission

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 26.—A message from Bern says that it is reported from Berlin that the Food Commission held in the Reichstag under the Secretary of State for Food declared that an increase in the meat ration was impossible owing to the rapid decrease in stock. They are considering now the eventual possibility by next harvest of resuming normal rations of bread.

At the very time when her ally is asking for help Germany is almost in the same situation as Austria.

ST. JOHN'S EXERCISES HELD THIS AFTERNOON

Over Thirty Graduates To Receive Degrees; Cornerstone Of New Gym To Be Laid

St. John's University, Jessfield, will hold its commencement exercises this afternoon beginning at 3 o'clock when more than thirty graduates are to receive their degrees. The cornerstone of the new Cooper Memorial Gymnasium will be laid at 3 o'clock. At half past three, the St. John's troop of boy scouts will give an exhibition in drilling and signalling.

The college cadet corps will hold a dress parade and review at 4 o'clock, after which guests will be served with tea and refreshments in the Library, where an exhibition of the work of the Middle School will be held. The graduating exercises and the conferring of degrees will take place at 5 o'clock.

In the promise to give land to Irish soldiers and sailors, for similar provision had been made in England, Scotland and Wales.

Referring to Colonel Lynch, the Irish Secretary said that just as a score of years ago, when Mr. Arthur Lynch thought we were wrong, he raised a battalion to fight against us (in the South African war) so today, when he knew we were right and believed in the justice of our cause, he was going to Ireland to raise a battalion to fight with us.

The Irish Secretary concluded by remarking that with a sincere desire for the settlement of this vexed question a settlement would be achieved. Lord French and himself had as difficult a problem as ever faced a Minister of the Crown. They would do their best to solve it but they would want the help of everybody in Ireland and all parties.

Lloyd George Speaks

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the difficulties and perplexities of the Irish problem. It was a problem of governing Ireland without the full assent of the Irish people. Any failure should be viewed indulgently because the Government was largely preoccupied with the most tremendous responsibility of prosecuting the war.

He believed that it was not beyond the capacity of the House to carry through a measure of Home Rule dealing equitably with legitimate objections of a large part of the Irish community, but the discovery of the recent conspiracy and the antagonism of the Church in Ireland towards conscription, which constituted a challenge to the supremacy of the Imperial Government, had antagonised feelings inside Ireland and the House of Commons to Home Rule. It was one of the most fatal mistakes the Church had ever committed and he believed that it was universally condemned by the members of that Church outside Ireland, while a great many inside Ireland dissociated themselves from it. Until the atmosphere created by this challenge had been removed it was impossible to attempt any legislation regarding Home Rule. The whole temper of the Irish Unionists, who wanted to see Home Rule altered.

Furthermore the attitude of the Sinn Féiners with regard to the pro-German plot was the most deadly blow to the liberties of Ireland which had occurred in his life-time.

He was still hopeful that a conciliatory spirit could be created again which would enable the settlement of Irish questions during the war. Ireland was a war problem and so long as a settlement was not attained our difficulties were increasing and also those of the United States. He appealed to Sir Edward Carson to show the same spirit as he did two years ago, to persuade Ulster and to secure the willing assent of the people of Ireland to Imperial unity.

The Government adhered to the policy proclaimed on April 9 but in the method of its administration it would be advised by proved administrators. Ireland ought to take her share in the war. We were fighting for the principle for which Ireland had struggled and therefore he hoped that Ireland would voluntarily take her share now. It was the duty of the Government, before proceeding further, to give her an opportunity of voluntarily going into the struggle.

Aquith Makes Proposal

Mr. Aquith agreed with regard to the urgency of an Irish settlement as a necessity of the war and said that for that reason he would repeat his proposal of fifteen months ago. "Is it not possible to take advantage of the presence here of the representatives of the great Dominions to bring this matter before them again and to ask them in the interests of the Empire to suggest, advise and present some scheme of settlement which might be acceptable to all parties in Ireland and the people of Great Britain? I do not believe the Imperial War Cabinet could perform a task more vital to the interests of the Empire and more valuable to the prosecution of the war than to pave the way for a settlement in Ireland."

In the House of Commons today, Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Collins asked "Does the Government propose to take any action in connection with the suggestion made by General Smuts at Glasgow on May 19 that the Imperial Conference might settle the Home Rule question?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Imperial Conference itself selected the subjects for discussion. Whether it would consider this question must depend on circumstances.

Colonel Collins: "Will the Imperial Conference consider such a proposal if it comes from the Irish people?"

Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that the Conference itself decided the subjects for discussion.

Mr. R. L. Outhwaite affirmed that all the Dominion Governments strongly favored Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: "I believe the reverse is rather the case."

Mr. Outhwaite: "Have not the Australian and Canadian Governments both passed resolutions in that connection?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he believed the Canadian Government had passed a resolution to that effect twenty or thirty years ago.

Mr. Edward Carson said that there was an unwelcome case for introducing conscription in Ireland but the Prime Minister had proceeded to bribe Ireland by promising immediate Home Rule.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy went to lengths in connection with conscription which no modern civilised community ought to tolerate.

He pressed the Government to elucidate its promises regarding land for soldiers.

Sir Edward Carson said that history would brand with shame a nation which did not participate in the war against the destruction of civilisation. It was not a question of Ireland as

News Brevities

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the Chinese Recorder, will address the last meeting of the American Song Service tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. Owing to the coming celebration of the Fourth of July by the American community in Shanghai Dr. Rawlinson will address the Song Service on the "Patriots of Tomorrow." There will be special music.

A Chinese teacher was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with attempting to extort money from a restaurant keeper by means of threatening letters. The complainant had paid out \$60 in response to a letter.

A Chinese was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of an anchor belonging to a Japanese boat, the Dai Foo Zang Maru. He was carrying the anchor in a sack when arrested.

M. T. Stauffer, Secretary of the Special Committee on the Missionary Survey of China, will give the fifth of his series of addresses before the members of the Sunday Service League tomorrow at 5 p.m. His subject will be "Pointing the Wrong Way." This will be the last meeting to be held by the League during the term. Dr. Samuel E. Chiu and the Sunday Service League Choir will sing.

In view of Dr. Sun's arrival in Shanghai, it is interesting to note that a few days ago Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Sun Po-yik (of the Independent Navy) jointly telegraphed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen requesting him to return to Canton at an early date and take up the post of one of the Administrative Directors in the reorganised Military Government in order to lend a hand to the constitutional cause of the South-west.

A Singapore contemporary writes in the course of a race report: "The thoroughbred Griffin race was one of the most extraordinary exhibitions ever seen here. Two horses threw their riders and attempted to run back into the others as they were finishing whilst the remainder sped out all round the course and the winner went right across the course when coming round the bend."

It is reported that Mr. Howard Patterson, an American aviator from California, will leave San Francisco by the Korea Maru for Japan. He proposes to make a long-distance flight either between Tokyo and Hakodate, between Tokyo and Nagasaki, or from Tokyo to Osaka and back without stopping enroute. It is said that the flight will be made for the purpose of demonstrating the superiority of the motor which will be used, the manufacture of which will be subsequently undertaken in Japan.

The directors of the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., decided at a meeting yesterday to recommend a dividend for the year ending March 31, 1918, of 5 percent per share, equivalent to Tls. 0.45.

The case against Mr. S. A. Hardoon filed by the Municipal Council in the British Supreme Court for a claim of Tls. 87.82, will be tried Monday. The claim arises out of the land tax on B. C. lot 83 owned by Mr. Hardoon.

An inquest was held by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui at the mortuary yesterday over the body of a Chinese killed in the collapse of four Chinese dwellings off Kwangse Road. A witness testified that the man, seeing that his house was about to collapse, attempted to escape and was caught by the falling bricks. A representative of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morris, architects and agents for the buildings, testified that recent repairs had been made following a similar occurrence some time ago. He was of opinion that the collapse was due to the recent heavy rains.

Because of the small house at the Olympic Theater last night, the Moscow Trio did not give its scheduled concert.

Two Chinese faced by seven complainants were given sentences of two years' and four months' imprisonment for theft. One charge was that of stealing three pairs of shoes belonging to Mrs. Boynton, 208 North Szechuen Road.

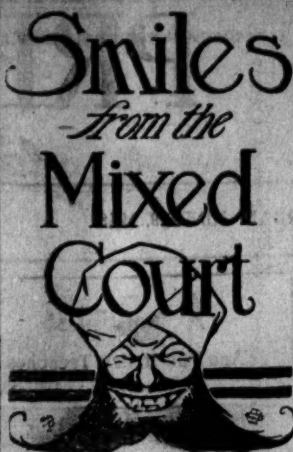
Rudolph Laurence, a German, was sued in the Mixed Court yesterday on a claim for the return of some furniture. The complainant is Cora T. Smith. The case was remanded, the defendant being ordered to find security.

Obituary

Second Lieut. E. A. M. Stevens. Word has been received here telling of the death at the front of Second Lieutenant E. A. M. Stevens, 2nd Lieutenant Stevens, who was only 19 years old, was born at Pagoda Anchorage. He was educated at Chefoo, afterwards attending at the Cundie Public School, and left Sandhurst last August being sent at once to the front. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Cambrai during January of this year.

slating England but of assisting civilisation to drive back barbarism.

He appealed to Irishmen in all parts of Ireland to vindicate the honor of their country and to take their share in the war for freedom.



The conversation finally reached such a pitch that the policeman on the corner could not sleep and he stepped over to put on the muffer. He found Zan Nyl galloping up and down the vocal scales in eloquent effort to inveigle a second-hand goods dealer to invest in a rishia which stood at the curb. The second-hand goods man, keeping about an octave ahead of Zan, was refusing to buy and regarding the vendor suspiciously. The C.P.C. also observed Zan and contrasted his dispirited appearance with the opulent aspect of the rishia. He made a rapid deduction and accused Zan of stealing the vehicle.

Zan rendered the policeman speechless by readily admitting that such was the case. In the Mixed Court Zan naively told the Assessor and Magistrate that he had hired the rishia out from a man who ran a rishia garage near the South Gate of the Native City. He had gone about all morning in a fruitless endeavor to persuade people to ride in his rishia but they would not. Then it had started to rain and prospective customers became scarcer than ever. Depression had seized him and he thought that if he could not sell rides the next best thing was to sell the rishia. But the policeman had interfered.

Zan thought that it was a pretty tough old world and his opinion remained unchanged when the Court declined to remove him from public life for a month. And Fury Followed "Furious" was the descriptive applied by C.P.C. 738 to the driving of Yang Shau-man, chauffeur, who piloted car No. 518 down Hoop Road at 10.55 o'clock the other evening.

"Furiously," corroborated C.P.C. 1258, who noted the motor a bit further along the road. "Most furious," said C.P.C. 882, whose post of duty was situated still further along the course of the recalcitrant chariot. "I was not driving furiously," said Yang. "The car is an old car and it makes a very great noise on the road. It was for this cause that the policemen thought that I was driving furiously."

"\$10," said the Assessor. After a three month moon. Six years ago Li Lien-fong, sojourning in Shanghai with \$1,700 in his kick, was persuaded by three jovial fellows into the Yang Yi lodging house on Hangkoo Road to dally over the vanished table top and manipulate the resounding domino. He emerged from the premises carrying a deflated wallet and the impression that the game had not been conducted strictly according to the by-laws of Mr. Hoyle.

The thought rankled as the moons went by until as a result yesterday Li haled Pau Zoong-gee into the Mixed Court, as one of the trio, and charged Pau with fraudulently and deceitfully gaming him out of his roll, in violation of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

When the case came up for hearing before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui, Mr. Haskell, representing Pau, pointed out that under the C.P.C. a prosecution must be started within three years to come within the statute of limitation. The Assessor stated that the case seemed a silly one and asked Mr. Fosson Chu, representing the plaintiff why his client had not brought suit at the time of the game. Mr. Chu stated that Li had an uncle who when he heard about the game and its outcome became so mad at his nephew that he immediately took him away to his native place in the country and he had only recently got back to Shanghai.

"Is your client of full age?" asked the Assessor. "He is about forty years old," replied Mr. Chu. Whereupon the court wrote on the charge sheet after Pau's name the brief but pertinent inscription dismissed.

S.C.E. MEETS TODAY

The Society for Constructive Endeavor will meet this noon at the Oriental Hotel. Tiffin will be served promptly at 12.30 o'clock. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will be a guest of honor and may give a short talk. Important business will be taken up for discussion. All members are urged to attend.

WHERE PERSIA STANDS

New York, May 3.—Announcement was made at the Treasury Department today that the Shah of Persia has subscribed for \$100,000 of the Third Liberty Loan. The information came through a message from United States Minister Caldwell at Teheran to Secretary of State Lansing. The action by the Shah is regarded as especially significant, in view of present conditions throughout the world, and indicates that the ruler of Persia is in sympathy with the war aims of this Government and her Allies.

PATRIOTIC MEETING HELD IN NANCHANG

Why Allies Fight And What Democracy Means Told By Chinese Speakers

China Press Correspondence Nanchang, Kiangsi, June 24.—A great mass-meeting in the interests of world-patriotism was held in Nanchang on the afternoon of June 23. The audience completely filled the large hall of Central Institutional Church in Simachi, and in spite of the oppressive heat listened intently for an hour and a half to the able presentation of the great issues of the present world war by students from the Nanchang Academy.

The Chairman of the meeting was Prof. Timothy C. Chow of the Nanchang Academy, who has spent a number of years in America. After the last speech, Prof. Chow made a stirring appeal for democracy and patriotism in this great world crisis.

A feature of the program was the rendering of two selections by a mixed quartet of missionaries from the Baldwin School for Girls and the Nanchang Academy. This mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, is the first of its kind which has been held in Nanchang. It is intended to follow it with others during the coming fall and winter. The program follows:

- General Theme: "Why the Allied Armies are Fighting Germany"..... Chairman, Prof. Chow
- Singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers"..... Audience
- Invocation, Rev. Wang Shih-tsing
- Singing, "O Beautiful, Our Country"..... Quartet
- "Militarism an Ideal of Government"..... Tsiang Yui-chang
- "Power and Dominion an Ideal of Government"..... Hsing Wen-ming
- "Democracy an Ideal of Government"..... Lu Tong-seng
- Singing, "God of Our Fathers"..... Quartet
- "The Clash of Autocracy and Democracy" Hwang Ying-yuen
- "How the War came to China"..... Ling Chen-hwa
- "Our Part as World Citizens"..... Yu Mung-ling
- "China and the Coming Peace"..... Ho Shih-chin
- Benediction..... Rev. Chiang Ming-chih

Dean Walker Talks To Pupils Of School

Addresses Children On 'The Patriot' On Closing Day Of Cathedral School

Dean Walker made an address to the children of the Cathedral School yesterday on the occasion of their closing exercises. His subject was "The Patriot." He read a letter from the secretary of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund in which the children were thanked for the efforts they had made in collecting one hundred pounds sterling for the cause, and then went on to say that the great end of education was to teach people to think.

He reiterated that if people thought sanely, thoughts lead to right actions. He urged his hearers to think of Jesus Christ as the greatest man that ever lived upon this earth, and that all would follow His example. Christ gave His life to save the world, and today men were giving their lives to save the world. Think of them and of their sufferings, and then you are sure to act in such a way, and help to win a victory for freedom and right.

The service concluded with the children singing enthusiastically the National Anthem. They will reassemble on September 3.

TOURNAMENT CARDED AT POLO CLUB TODAY

Five Teams Enter Competition Which Follows Weekly Practice Game

Five teams are entered in the polo tournament which will follow the weekly practice game at the Shanghai Polo Club this afternoon. Each team meets the others once if one chukka of 10. The team scoring the greatest number of goals in four matches will win. Play starts at 4.45 o'clock.

The teams: A—I. Ezra, J. Ezra, H. Herlofson and A. J. P. Heard. B—G. Dallas, D. Davis, A. W. Burkill and W. Crokam. C—M. O. Springfield, E. S. B. Rowe, G. L. Wilson and S. A. Sleep. D—John Johnstone, C. C. Boyd, W. Middleton and E. S. Hine. E—Dr. Billingham, N. Robinson, C. Blix and H. S. Lindsay. Reserves—T. Hanbury, A. H. Kee, L. S. Law, E. Schoch and Sorensen. Umpire—F. B. Neill.

SEMENOFF'S FORCES IMPROVING POSITIONS

Bolsheviki Defeated On Right Wing North Of Manchuria Station

Reuter's Pacific Service Harbin, June 27.—General Semenov's communique reports: "Our force is hastily organizing and improving its positions. After their defeat the Bolsheviki are no longer attempting to advance on our right. There are no changes on our front."

General Garmoff has issued an appeal to the population. He has been in Manchuria requesting men to join his force, which consists chiefly of officers and inhabitants of Blagovestchensk and Irkutsk.

According to news received by the local newspaper Novosti Zim from Chita, the Siberian Government has declared Omsk and Tomsk freed from the Bolsheviki and under their control. A message from Vladivostok states that the Czech-Slovaks have requested the local authorities to prepare barracks for them. This is causing anxiety among the Bolsheviki, who hope the Czechs and Slovaks will soon continue their journey eastwards.

General Semenov's communique yesterday reported: "We have finally managed to push back the enemy threatening our right. Our cavalry, in a brilliant attack near the village of Aseutai, 40 versts north of Manchuria Station, destroyed a detachment of enemy cavalry 1,000 strong. The remainder of the enemy fled across the River Argun, many of them being drowned and the rest made prisoners."

"According to reports from our agents in the enemy's rear, the anti-Bolshevik movement is quickly spreading."

"The enemy continues to display no activity on the Borzia front." The Russian General Flug has arrived in Harbin from Russia. The general previously served under General Korniloff. He has been inspecting the anti-Bolshevik organizations in Russia and has arrived here with the intention of making a report on the situation to General Horvath and to find out the point of view of the Allies.

At a general meeting of the peasantry in the Amur district it was unanimously decided to withstand the Bolsheviki and to request the immediate abolishing of the changes made in the laws by the Bolsheviki Government.

War Films Tonight

The latest issue of British official war films, featuring the activities of the naval air fighters, will be screened at the Olympic Theater tonight for the first time in Shanghai. Scenes in Mesopotamia and Palestine and on the Western front will comprise a part of the program.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:— Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 2 Per N.Y.K. s.s. Teshiro M. July 1 For U.S. Canada and Europe:— Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29 Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 19

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:— Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 9

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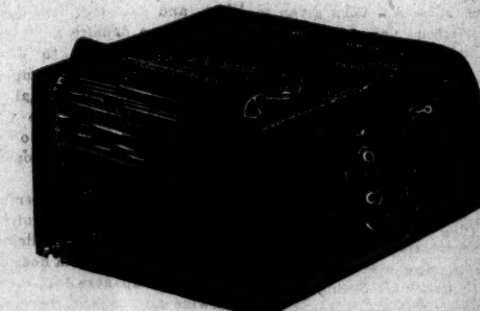
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Washington Not Sure That The
Camp Upton Troops Are
In Actual Battle

Washington, June 1.—American infantry and machine gun units that have arrived recently and are arriving in England and France are to be brigaded with British and French units, under arrangements to be directed by General Pershing.

Information obtained in an authoritative quarter today, in the understanding that it would be published, corrected a prior understanding that General Foch or the British military command was to determine the disposition of the newly arrived American troops, and that none of the new American units would be brigaded with other troops from the United States.

The information furnished was drawn out by the publication in the New York Times and other newspapers today that the first soldier of the 77th National Army Division, composed of drafted men trained at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, had been killed in action in France. This soldier was Private Stanley Belan of Company L, 39th Infantry, who, according to his sister, sailed for Europe about eight weeks ago. The report of his death in action caused surprise, as it was not supposed that troops arriving within the war area so recently would be placed in the forward fighting line.

It was said at the War Department that it was not known the 39th or any component part of it had participated in the fighting, but the death of Belan in action possibly showed that some of the men of the organization might have been engaged with the enemy or were being trained close behind the fighting lines. A considerable number of men of the National Army has been used for replacement purposes, that is, has been sifted in as individuals or in small units along with veteran troops to fill up gaps caused by casualties. Private Belan may have been one of the men so assigned, while practically all the rest of the members of his regiment remained in the regimental organization behind the lines.

In a great many instances selections of short service have gone abroad to be assigned with units of comparatively long training experience having shown that green soldiers advance quickly when serving with organizations composed mainly of troops classified as veterans. It has been the rule until recently, however, to keep American soldiers in training behind the lines in France for six months before sending them into the front lines. The demands of the present serious situation where man power is of the greatest importance have changed this method and soldiers are now receiving shorter periods of training preliminary to taking positions facing the Germans.

The present program for the using of American troops as divisional or regimental organizations or component parts of divisional or regimental organizations provides that on their arrival in England or France they shall be assigned by General Pershing to British and French units that have had service under actual battle conditions and also to American units that have been on the fighting lines. The assignment of American units—whether to British, French, or American organizations that have been in battle—has been left to the determination of General Pershing, and it was said at the War Department that information was lacking there as to how the division of the American troops would be made.

One report had it that each of the three battalions in an American infantry regiment, together with machine-gun companies of the regiment or the brigade to which it belongs, would be brigaded with two veteran British battalions. This would make an organization of more than 3,000 men, approximately the size of an American infantry regiment under the new plan organization, but designated under the British military system as a brigade. Nothing was said at the War Department today to indicate knowledge that this method of brigading had been adopted.

The period of training of newly arrived American infantry and machine-gun units with British, French, or veteran American troops will be comparatively short. It has been understood that it would vary from eight to twelve weeks, but it was indicated at the War Department today that in some instances it might be even less than eight weeks, dependent upon the exigencies of the present situation with the apparent demand for as many reserve troops as possible to stem the onrushing German tide.

After their period of training with the veterans of their own or allied forces the newly arrived American infantrymen and machine gunners will go into the battle lines with their battle trained predecessors to receive a baptism of fire. Having had that experience for a period as brief as conditions will admit, the American troops will go to a point back of the lines where each entire division will be assembled and reunited.

Training As Divisional Units
The reorganization of the units of a reunited American division accomplished, it will be again sent to the front line trenches for training as a complete divisional unit under battle conditions. After this experience the division will be withdrawn to rest

American Patrol In The Heart Of No Man's Land



This photo shows Americans stealing through the heart of "no man's land" on a patrolling expedition

billets for a period of rest and whatever reorganization is necessary.

From that time on the division will be a veteran unit and will take its place at regular intervals in the battle lines as a complete divisional organization similar to that which was together in the training camp in the United States.

The understanding at the War Department is that most of the infantry units to undergo the new system of training with veteran troops will be trained in France, although some of the units may have this post graduate training experience in England. Department officials indicated that they were quite certain the infantry and machine gun units that went from Camp Upton had been brigaded with British troops and it was possible that their training was taking place immediately back of the battle line, where a man might be killed by a chance enemy projectile. This suggestion was offered as a possible explanation of the death of Private Belan in action.

SLAV LEADER SPURNS VIENNA COMPROMISE

Koroshetz Tells Mass Meetings
That Nothing Short Of In-
dependence Is Sought

New York, May 6.—The seriousness of the Southern Slav revolutionary movement in Austria-Hungary, which is held to be largely responsible for the forced adjournment of the Austria Parliament under orders from the Emperor, is evident from extracts from papers from the provinces affected which have been made public by the Serbian Press Bureau in Geneva. Speeches and newspaper articles emanating from Southern Slavs treat the food situation, put forward by the Austrian Premier as a reason for the closing of Parliament, as a matter of secondary interest to the struggle for national independence.

Despite close censorship by the Austrian authorities, the newspapers carry accounts of outspoken remarks on the internal situation. At Ljubljana (Laibach) there was a demonstration in Easter week in which 15,000 persons took part in honor of Dr. Koroshetz, leader of the Southern Slav Deputies in the Reichsrat, and Dr. Jeglic, the Prince Bishop of Carniola, whose activity on behalf of the national movement is now undergoing inquiry at the hands of the Papal Nuncio at Vienna.

The declaration in favor of independence from Austria and national unity, which has been circulated despite police interference as the only practical way of taking a plebiscite, is being signed by women as well as men. At the demonstration, leaders of the Slovene women handed to Dr. Koroshetz more than 200,000 women's signatures, thousands of which were obtained in the most remote parts of the Julian Alps.

Leader Pledges Firmness
Dr. Koroshetz, in thanking the women, began with the observation: "We desire the union of our people in our own independent State," after which sixteen lines were taken out by the censor. "I swear to you," he went on, "that we shall not yield till we have achieved our aim."

Mgr. Andrej Kalan, Chairman of the Slovene Peasant Party, referred to the religious significance of the time, and added:

"There may be a Good Friday awaiting us and our great idea, but, however bitter this thought, the hope should not leave us that after Good Friday will surely come the day of resurrection."

Declarations of unity were made by the representatives of all parties, including the Socialists.

A few days before that a meeting of Southern Slavs was held at Zlatetz, which responded uproariously to the demand, "Rise up, Yugoslavia!" Resolutions adopted included the following paragraphs:

"The life of this nation is assured only in the union of the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs, who desire to create their independent State on their own national soil. We reject all the deceitful attempts of the Austro-Hungarian Government to settle the Yugoslav question by some slight changes in the present Constitution. We declare that we have absolute confidence in Dr. Koroshetz, and assure him that in his struggle for

Jugoslav union he has the whole nation behind him."

Another resolution was too much for the censor, who suppressed it bodily.

Dr. Koroshetz spoke at this meeting also. "The German is master," he said, "and our people are his servants and slaves, who are obliged to give him their children and their fortunes while he sends them to prison and the gallows. The Germans feel that their end is near, and ask us to help them to revise the [Austrian] Constitution. They would give us a few paper promises and retain all the privileges for themselves. But our conscience is awake; we must govern ourselves. To the question whether we will support the present system we answer 'No!'"

Recalls Resistance To Turks
Here the censor obliterated twenty-nine lines, but left Dr. Koroshetz's statement:

"We have only one aim in life, the union and independence of our nation. As we once resisted the Turks, so will we resist this new German invasion."

Sharing honors with Dr. Koroshetz in these demonstrations was another Reichsrat Deputy, Dr. Ravnhart, who had made himself popular by a vigorous attack on the Germans in the Reichsrat early in March. Already there were signs that Parliament might be forced to adjourn. Dr. Ravnhart protested against this on the ground that the Reichsrat and

a free press (the latter of which exists under heavy censorship) were the only safety valves "through which the irrepressible bitterness of the people can be ventilated."

"It is easy for the honorable members of the Fatherland Party in the upper house," he said, "to make declarations when their table is well spread and their nests are well lined, and it is easy to carry on war with the blood and suffering of others. What matters it to these old gentlemen if a few thousand Slavs are killed? So much the better, they say. But these gentlemen ought to realize that the hour of fate will strike for them, too, perhaps sooner than they expect."

German speakers in the Reichsrat had refused even to hear of autonomy within the Dual Monarchy for the Southern Slavs. A specimen of these views was a vigorous address by Count Barbe-Wuchtelstein, who said:

"The monarchy cannot allow itself to be harmed either by action in the Reichsrat or by the negotiations of the general peace conference, where what was impossible on the battlefields will be attempted—the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary."

A notable feature of recent Slav meetings have been demonstrations in favor of the accord of all the subject Slav nationalities. Polish and Czechoslovak flags have appeared in Southern Slav meetings, and a recent conference of about 1,000 Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Polish intellectuals was held in Prague, which demanded the right of self-determination.

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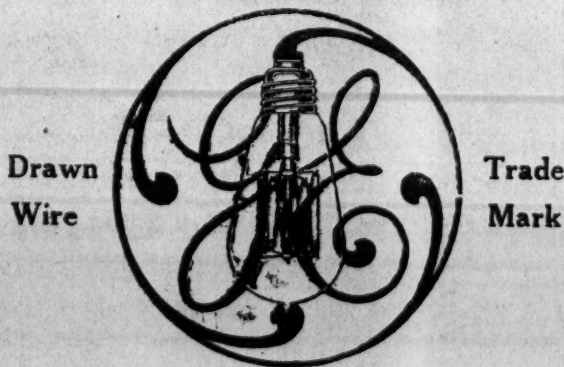
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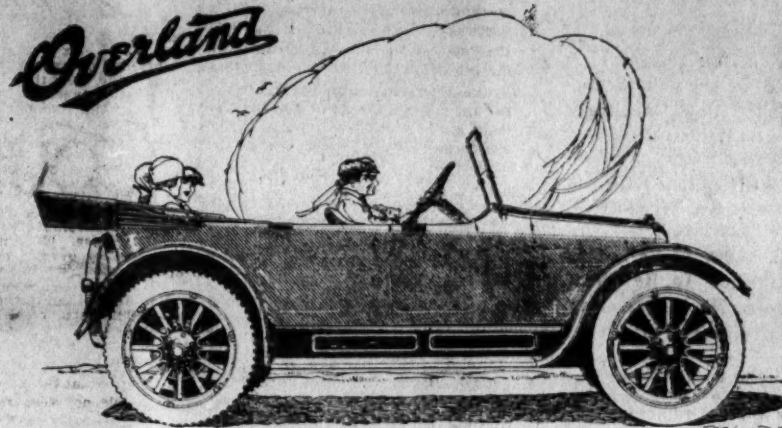
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WILL DOUBLE ARMY AT ONCE AT A COST OF \$15,000,000,000

**'Victory Will Be Achieved If It
Takes 20,000,000 Men,' Sec-
retary Baker Says—Arbitrary
Limit To Be Removed**

**STEADILY GROWING STREAM
OF MEN TO FLOW TO FRANCE**

**Most Of 3,500,000 To Be Raised
Now Expected To Be There
This Time Next Year—May
Lift Draft Age To Forty**

By Herbert Bayard Swope

Washington, May 2.—America prepared today to go on a "win-the-war" basis on a far greater scale than ever has been contemplated. Secretary Baker urged Congress and Congress will comply to open the sluice gates that will permit a steadily increasing stream of men to flow to France—that is to be checked by no arbitrary number, but is to continue in ever-increasing volume until Germany has been beaten.

"It is no longer a question of how many," he said, "it is a question of when." The Secretary to the corresponding of the World after his appearance before the Military Affairs Committee of the House. "We shall place no limit upon our man power. Every man necessary to accomplish the purpose we have in hand is to be used. We are asking for authority to accomplish this. We ask for a law that will enable us to keep the flow constant and to keep the organization fluid. Our sole objective is to send men enough to win, and it is useless to attempt to approximate that outcome in numbers. It will be achieved if it takes 1,000,000 or 20,000,000 men."

No Quibbling By Congress
Mr. Baker's statement expressed succinctly the sentiment of the Military Affairs Committee, the members of which heard him together with Provost, General Crowder and Acting Chief of Staff March. There will be no quibbling on the part of Congress and no political play. The effort to have State quotas under the new draft affected by volunteer strength probably will be abandoned. The plan is embodied in an amendment that has been offered to the President's Draft Bill now under consideration.

As it is necessary for technical purposes of appropriation to establish a basis of comparison, it is probable that the new bill will call for a complete doubling of the present size of the army. The number is to be lifted from 1,600,000 to 3,200,000, but it must be borne in mind that the maximum is not fixed and that if within the fiscal year it proves practical to increase the figure of 1,600,000 it will be done at once and a deficiency appropriation asked for.

To handle the new increment, the Military Affairs Committee will request the appropriation of \$15,000,000,000. This is just twice the amount that was appropriated last year and just twice the amount contemplated in the tentative bill drawn up immediately preceding Secretary Baker's recent trip to France.

Number Set By Ships Available
The only reason that the number of 3,200,000 is not doubled and the increase is due to transportation facilities. Were there sufficient bottoms to transport 5,000,000 men that would be the figure selected. The shipping situation, however, while showing radical improvements, is scarcely likely to yield facilities more than enough to transport the additional strength that is planned. To transport that will require a monthly flow considerably in excess of 100,000 men. While it is reasonable to assume that the increasing number of draft would allow for a greater number of troops to be moved, it must be remembered that food and other supplies, the flow of which has been hurried recently, must be shipped to our Allies abroad.

Under the provisions of the projected law, America twenty-four months from the date of its entrance into the war will have an army of something like 3,500,000 men, including replacement units, by far the greater part of which will be in France by this time next year.

They will go there skeleton rigged, taking with them only such supplies as are immediately necessary, and at the outset depending upon France and Great Britain for substitutes and military equipment. This condition will be due not to a lack of either on our part, but largely to a desire to employ every available bit of tonnage for the movement of man power, since supplies can be furnished freely and easily on the other side.

This plan has the backing of the Supreme War Council in France and the individual approval of the British and French Missions in this country, the members of which have had brought home to them in striking fashion the depth and sincerity of America's purpose.

Daniels Wants Limit Off Too
The "blue sky" limit to the army is to be employed by the navy too. The World correspondent is informed that Secretary Daniels is to ask that his department be given the same privilege and that he shall have the right to recruit as many men as are needed, regardless of number.

The bills will be framed in such a way as to place the number of men to be drafted in the hands of the President, who shall have the right in his direction to call as many as his army allies require.

The flow of American troops which is going on constantly is enabling the French and British to continue to brigade the Americans with their own forces. This system, it is likely, will continue during the present German offensive, but all the while American reserves which are being steadily augmented behind the battle line will act as a nucleus of the several American armies which will eventually take their positions under definite and individual organizations.

In this connection one of the most highly placed of the British representatives in this country issued a warning yesterday against believing that the check of the Teutons on

French and British battlefields meant the breakdown and cessation of their offensive. The Entente Governments are strong in the expectation that the enemy will continue his efforts to break through, inspired by the hope of delivering the coup de grace before America can avert that outcome. On the other hand, this danger is being balanced by the continued wastage of the German forces, which against the additional strength provided by America, will place the enemy in a heavy numerical inferiority.

To Go Before Committee Today

Secretary Baker was before the Military Affairs Committee from 10:30 to 1:30. His discussion centered around the question of man power. Tomorrow he goes before the committee again for the purpose of considering the question of material and the related questions of the division of appropriation for such things as ammunition, small arms, machine guns, light and heavy artillery and personal equipment.

When the Secretary concluded his hearing this morning, which was made public by the House, he and S. H. Dent, Jr., of Alabama, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, authorized the following statement:

"The War Department's program was presented to the committee this morning. It involved the expediting of the training of men and the increasing of the army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them would permit. The Secretary of War declined to discuss the number of the proposed army, for the double reason that any specific number implies a limit, and that the only possible limit desired is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase.

"The details of the estimates proposed for the regular appropriation of 1918-1919 will be gone into by the committee beginning tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. These estimates, when approved by the committee, will be supplemented by subsequent appropriation as the facilities for transportation and the additional equipment increases.

"Regarding the draft quota matter there was a discussion. Secretary Baker took the position that he desired to have sufficient quotas based on the number of men in class 1 without limit. There was no change suggested as to the draft age limits."

Co-Ordination With France

In shipment of men across the department will work by a gigantic plan of co-ordination between America and France. Men will go across whether they have been trained long or short, and whether or not. Camps in France are rapidly multiplying, communication systems are being whittled into a well organized unit and shipping is rapidly on the increase. At the same time, due attention will be given to the supplies that can be transported and the facilities available for stores as well as manufacture in France at our own army plants as well as by French factories. The Secretary on a previous occasion told the committee the supplies would be available ninety days in advance.

The request for unlimited use of man power was due to this ever expanding growth of the facilities for moving, supplying and maintaining men to the front. The uncertainty about the actual requirements on the firing line and to enable the War Department more effectively to cover its movements from the enemy, President Wilson gave his approval to this request in his conference over the program with Secretary Baker.

Secretary Baker brought in directly a message from the President approving the stand taken by the War Department in favor of taking men from communities according to the number registered in Class 1. The House amended the Quota Bill so as to require the War Department to give credits for volunteers, and consequently the measure has been held up in conference. The House conferees were urged today to recede from their disagreement in order not to embarrass the plans for putting the most efficient army possible into the field with least disturbance to the business of the nation.

In a letter to Chairman Dent a few days ago the President leaned to the view that credits should be allowed for the volunteers. His reversal as reported by the officials was regarded as a forerunner of an early settlement of the matter in conference to coincide with the department's view. The department also asked that the Registration Bill, also in conference be agreed upon at an early date, so plans may be made for the first annual registrations for men twenty-one years old, who will number more than 750,000 every year. The War Department wants to call these men co-jointly with the men already in Class 1. Members of the House voted an amendment setting the new registrants at the foot of Class 1.

While Gen. March was before the committee, Secretary Baker asked his opinion as to which men make the

best soldiers, those twenty-six or those twenty-one years old.

"Twenty-six years," the Acting Chief of Staff replied.

Secretary Baker admitted he was greatly surprised. Gen. March subsequently stated that the reason he replied that way was that he wanted both those twenty-six years old and those twenty-one years old, although he adhered to the view that the older man is the better type.

In presenting the requests for unlimited man power and amendments to pending bills, Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder outlined the Administration's plan for a great army of the Nation rather than one of the States. Secretary Baker said it would be unfair to some States and communities to give credits for volunteers as proposed by the House. Certain States declared, had fewer volunteers than others and therefore would be required to furnish greater proportions of men in the draft than those States with larger numbers of volunteers. This, it was declared, would make it necessary to call married men and others far in advance of calling their sons. The contention was advanced that the introduction of bills in both Senate and House in the last few days was in anticipation of some such broad request as the one submitted today. It is practically certain, however, that the department's wishes will be followed fully.

Although, as stated by Secretary Baker, no specific recommendations for a change in age limit were submitted, members of the committee secured information showing that plans have been considered by the War Department for raising the draft age to forty years inclusive. Gen. Crowder estimated that a registration of men thirty-one to forty would reveal a total of about 8,000,000 available, over and above the 10,000,000 registered under the present law. This would give America a footing of 18,000,000 men.

As the outgoing flow is sufficient to diminish the army rapidly, the army at the cantonments to such a degree as to permit the new quota to be taken care of, it is improbable that any new camps will be built, although some of the existing ones may be enlarged.

DETROIT AVIATOR CAPTURED

Lieut. W. V. Casgrain Had To Alight In No Man's Land

With the American Army in France, May 31. (Associated Press).—The American aviator made prisoner Thursday by the Germans was Lieut. Wilfred V. Casgrain of Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 1.—Lieutenant Wilfred V. Casgrain is the son of Charles W. Casgrain, an attorney of this city. He is 21 years old, and enlisted in the army in August, 1917. He was commissioned a Lieutenant last fall.

JAPAN PLANS TO WORK WITH UNITED STATES

**Baron Goto And Lansing Ex-
change Pledge To Co-operate
Against Teuton Enemy**

BRITISH EYES ON RUSSIA

**London Times Urges That Allies
Help Her And Says Efforts
Would Be Welcomed**

Washington, May 7.—Baron Shimpei Goto, the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Secretary Lansing have exchanged messages showing that both Governments are determined to work together in resisting Germany as the common enemy menacing the safety of both Japan and the United States. Baron Goto sent this message to Secretary Lansing:

"Charged with the direction of foreign affairs in this Ministry, owing to the regrettable illness and retirement of Viscount Motono, I need hardly assure you of as firm a determination as ever of this Government to promote and cement in every possible way the relations of mutual regard and confidence between our two nations, holding implicit faith in the final victory of our common cause to which we are unalterably committed. I am indeed proud of the privilege that is afforded me of associating myself with you in the great task before us."

Secretary Lansing's reply, also made public at the State Department today, follows:

"I have read with gratification your telegram of yesterday, which expressed so frankly the spirit of goodwill for this country and of devotion to the common cause to which we are pledged."

It is needless to assure your Excellency that your words of confidence and esteem are fully reciprocated by this Government. Candor and friendship in all our relations are our supreme wish and purpose; and we feel confident that, guided by this spirit, the United States and Japan will enjoy an even better understanding—if that is possible—than the understanding which today characterizes their intercourse."

I appreciate your words concerning our personal association, and I am honored in this relationship, looking forward as I do with confidence to a continuance of the cordial spirit of helpfulness which has been so manifest in these days of conflict when the bonds of mutual interest draw our countries so closely together."

Please accept my expressions of sincere esteem and of earnest desire to co-operate with you in vigorously and successfully resisting our common enemy who menaces the national safety of Japan as well as that of the United States."

New 'Atmosphere' In Russia

London, May 7.—The Times, commenting editorially on its Christiania despatch concerning the situation in Russia and its advice from Tokyo, says:

"It is the plain duty of well-wish-

ers of the Russian people on both sides of the Atlantic to give the Russian people all the assistance in their power in the great work of national reconstruction. The temporary paralysis of Russia has been a heavy blow to the Allies in their fight for freedom. Her dissolution, her prolonged weakness as a great power, or her practical subjection to Germany would constitute a new and standing menace to the peace and security of both hemispheres. She is a necessary partner in the projected league of nations, and her co-partners are bound by every consideration of justice and of self-interest to see that she takes her place in full enjoyment of her resources and of her independence.

"We cannot doubt for a moment that any of them would hesitate to give her all the help in their power were she to invite it through the medium of a stable government, or, indeed, of any elements which gave promise of effective co-operation for the common cause. It is well known that such elements exist. The changes in Petrograd are conclusive proof that things in Russia are no longer what they were. Signs of a new 'atmosphere' are indeed so manifest that even the absence of an official or public invitation to assist the new movement need not necessarily be a bar to such a step. It is certain that whether they venture to speak out or not, the aid of the Allies would be cordially welcomed by great numbers of sensible and patriotic Russians."

"It is gratifying to know that the only one of the Allies who would be able to afford this assistance promptly and effectually in the present state of the world struggle is also willing to afford it. Baron Goto's recent statements make it clear that Japan would not refuse, were she properly approached, to undertake this duty. She would doubtless require a mandate from her allies and associates in the war. The form and terms of such a document would, of course, need to be settled between them, as would the wording of the proclamation of disinterestedness which all powers concerned would naturally address to the Russian people."

Japan's Motives Elevated
"All the Allies and America are well aware, we are confident, that if Japan were to undertake such a mission she would do so under the inspiration of a policy as elevated as it would be far-sighted. She has already shown she would act in a spirit of the utmost friendship for Russia, whose reconstruction she is bound to desire in her own interests as warden of the peace of the Far East."

The Hague, May 7.—Commenting on the report by The London Times correspondent at Tokyo on the question of Japanese intervention in the Vossische Zeitung says that the Republican Party in the American Congress is endeavoring to make capital out of President Wilson's hesitating attitude regarding Japan's intervention, and that in furtherance of the party's new severe war and imperialistic policy the Republicans are demanding that Japan have a free hand without considering the consequences for America's future world position. The Vossische refers to Senator Poindexter's recent demands and criticism of the Government.

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"I use your Castoria and advise its use to all families where there are children." J. W. DINDALE, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

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"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the case of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BARNES, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

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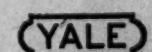
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Week End Sports Calendar

BASEBALL
Shanghai vs. Navy. Race Course 2.30 o'clock.
CRICKET
Shanghai Cricket Club vs. B. A. T. Cricket Club 2.00 o'clock.
Cricket Club Second vs. Parsee. Parsee Ground 2.30 o'clock.
"A" Company, British S. V. C. vs. Police. Police Ground 2.30 o'clock.
Recreation Club vs. British Monitor Gnat. Recreation Club 2.30 o'clock.

POLO

Shanghai Polo Club Tournament. 4.45 o'clock.

LAWN BOWLS

War Fund Competition for Captain's prize. Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club 4.00 o'clock.

Tomorrow Morning

YACHTING

Shanghai Yacht Club ordinary race to finish at Woosung. Start 9.00 o'clock.

Tomorrow Afternoon

BASEBALL

Shanghai vs. Navy. Race Course 2.30 o'clock.

LAWN BOWLS

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club at Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club 4.00 o'clock.
Recreation Club vs. Junior Golf Club at Recreation Club 3.30 o'clock.

Lawn Bowls

This afternoon at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, members will compete in the bowling for the Captain's prize. Entrance fees will go toward the war funds.

Two matches are scheduled for tomorrow. The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will meet the Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club at the latter rinks at four o'clock and the Recreation Club and Junior Golf Club teams will clash at the Recreation Grounds at 3.30 o'clock.

The lineups:

Lawn Bowls Club (skip)
C. M. Bain J. T. Disselduff
J. Park J. J. Sheridan
D. MacDonald Alex. Samson
W. D. McCallum J. D. Gaines

J. C. Macdougall A. D. Bell (skip)
Albert Taylor T. Harborne
E. Payne F. Large
G. Dunlop J. Simmons

Reserves: F. L. Marshall, R. G. H. Cole, W. A. Ogden and J. Valentine.

Recreation Club
R. J. Bowerman, S. M. Wallace, H. Landers, F. S. Hamilton.

W. S. Featherstonhaugh, G. Manwaring, W. S. Campbell, G. W. Gilbert.

H. Veitch, A. Spiers, J. Keefe, P. Reeves.
A. Eek, H. S. Smyth, A. G. Elder, F. Milner.

S. Green, W. Milner, J. E. Lucas, A. E. Silstone.

Reserves: A. R. Scott, E. O. Thomas, H. E. Peck.

Junior Golf Club
G. E. Stormes (skip), P. Ephgrave, G. Sherman, B. Anderson.

D. McAlister (skip), P. Critchley, G. Marshgreen, F. George.

T. Spring (skip), J. A. Anderson, R. K. Hamilton, A. E. Hayward.

J. Burnside (skip), A. Mackintosh, G. Randall, W. R. Kinipple.

A. Braid (skip), G. Hall, S. Calivers, M. B. Anderson.

Reserves: J. Birnie, J. Marshgreen.

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Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Shanghai Charity Cup
Intending competitors for the Shanghai Rifle Association's Charity Cup Competition are notified that the date for closing entries has been extended till Wednesday, July 3, at 5 p.m. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries received after this date will be treated as post entries which is \$2. Entries to be sent to Mr. A. M. Collaco, Russo-Asiatic Bank.
So far 40 entries have been received.

Four Cricket Matches Scheduled For Today

Four cricket matches are scheduled for this afternoon. The Shanghai Cricket Club first eleven will play the British-American Tobacco Company team at the Cricket Club at 2 o'clock; "A" Company, British S. V. C. and Police eleven will clash at the Police field at 2.30 o'clock and the Recreation Club will line up against a team from the British Monitor Gnat at 2.30 o'clock at the Recreation Club ground.
The Cricket Club second team will play at the Parsee ground against the Parsee team. The latter game will start at 2.30 o'clock.

The lineups:

Cricket Club
C. L. W. Bailey, S. J. Deeks, R. Grimshaw, H. D. Hillard, C. Knight, E. G. B. Lover, F. H. Pentycross, E. W. Stagg, C. E. M. Thomson, C. C. Whitehead and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.); reserves, J. M. Pearson, T. G. Smeaton and E. G. Barnes.

B. A. T. Team
C. H. Bhora, J. E. Cameron, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster (Capt.), A. M. Hansen, P. S. Hyndman, J. B. Katz, F. Langley, C. S. Peacock, H. E. Parkinson and S. Vine; reserve, T. Emmamooden.

"A" Company
Lieut. W. J. Monk (Capt.), Capt. G. M. Billings, Cpl. Cooke, Ptes. Clifford, Macdonald, Cushman, J. E. Wilson, E. Prince, Caulton, Anderson and Cameron.

Police
Capt. Barrett, K. E. Newman, R. G. Aiers, R. C. Young, W. F. Fairbairn, J. Robertson, F. J. MacDermott, H. C. Felling, E. C. Rook, G. Sale, D. J. Webb; reserve, P. S. Page.

Recreation Club
A. V. White, T. Main, T. Wallace, W. E. Wilson, L. P. Quincey, A. H. Willis, S. Madar, E. J. Cooke, R. H. Purcell, C. E. Ollerdersen, and H. J. Cooper (Capt.); reserve, F. J. Harrison.

Parsee Club
R. H. Ragi, (Captain); B. D. Tata, R. Vicajee, C. B. Sethna, P. N. Karanjia, J. H. Shroff, M. D. Daji, P. B. Brance, K. C. Sarkari, and K. D. Karanjia; reserves, H. C. Umrigar, H. L. Sopariwala, and M. C. Charas.

INTERPORT TENNIS

The interport tennis match between M. L. Toussaint of Shanghai and M. H. Farbury of Hankow will be played Tuesday afternoon at the Shanghai Cricket Club courts.

Baseball Today

Baseball hostilities will be resumed at the Race Course this afternoon when the Navy and Shanghai hook up in a nine inning fracas which will probably be a bit loose. The locals have not had any practice since winning from the sailors a week ago while the tars have had but two workouts at Hongkew Park between storms. The game will start at 3.30 o'clock.

Mitchem will hurl for the sailors and the Shanghai twirler will probably be Roberts. Tomorrow Scott and Tinkham will be the opposing pitchers.

YACHT RACE TOMORROW

The Shanghai Yacht Club will stage a race for Class A yachts tomorrow morning, starting at 9.30 o'clock. The course will be down river via the ship channel and the finish will be at the Woosung Customs Hulk line. The yachts will return up river via the ship channel to the river police hulk line.

In The Big Leagues
June 1

	P.	W.	L.	P.C.
American				
Boston	39	25	14	.641
New York	37	22	15	.595
St. Louis	34	18	16	.529
Cleveland	40	21	19	.525
Chicago	33	17	14	.515
Washington	39	16	23	.410
Philadelphia	35	14	21	.400
Detroit	31	11	20	.355
National				
New York	36	25	11	.694
Chicago	35	23	12	.657
Cincinnati	39	21	18	.538
Pittsburg	34	17	17	.500
Boston	35	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	35	15	20	.429
St. Louis	36	18	23	.361
Brooklyn	37	13	24	.351

Today's Band Programs

The performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.

1. March—My Soldier Boy ...Ridgwood.
2. Overture—Maritana ...Wallace.
3. Waltz—Conia ...de Auluetta.
4. Petite Suite ...Tchaikowsky.

(a) In the Troika
(b) Nocturne
(c) Valse Creole
5. Two Step—Catch Me ...Higgs.
6. Selection—The Balkan Princess ...Rubens.

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.
1. March—The Whip ...Holzmann.
2. Overture—Elizla and Chaudia ...Mercadante.

3. Waltz—Les Patineurs ...Waldteufel.
4. Selection—Jolanthe ...Sullivan.
5. (a) Gavotte—Muriel ...Amillon.
(b) Intermezzo—Fairy Voice ...Crowe.

6. Chorus—Il Bivacco ...Petrella.
7. Waltz—Premier Printemps Margis.
8. Selection—The Belle of New York ...Kerker.

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WEATHER

Warmer fine, hot weather with fresh summer monsoon in our regions. Rough weather on both sides of the Philippines. (Unhappily the meteorological observations from Hongkong and the Philippines have been intercepted since Thursday 2 p.m.)

DEATH

MRS. S. D. LEE, nee Hoo, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Erh Mai-hoo, died yesterday morning at her house, K692 Park Road, Shanghai. 18538

DEATH—KILLED IN ACTION
STEVENS.—On June 18, 1918, in France, Edward Alfred Marlagh, M.C. late 2nd-Lieutenant Buffs, aged 19½ years, only son of Edward Stevens, Paduca Anchor- age. Friends are asked to accept this intimation. 18552

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29, 1918

Germany Again Wants Peace

FOLLOWING the undoubted failure of her great offensives in France and the complete failure of her ally in Italy, Germany once more feels the necessity of approaching the Allies in the hope of starting negotiations for a general peace that will enable her to escape from the world war body—whole and unpenalised. Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, therefore, tells the Reichstag that Germany is ready for peace, and, still attempting the language of the conqueror, declares that if the Allies will guarantee the integrity of the German Empire and the territories of its Allies, all other questions can be made the subjects of agreement.

"Any peace proposal, wherever it came from, would not fall on deaf ears. But once the moment comes to exchange views, a necessary prior condition would be mutual confidence in each other's probity and chivalry."

The psychology of this latter statement is not deep. It is on the whole pathetic. There are doubtless some persons of probity and chivalry in Germany and von Kuhlmann would like his people to believe that, notwithstanding the war, the German Government is still able to appear before the world as chivalrous. But this neither the German Government nor the German people can do. It is because the German government has robbed the German people of whatever reputation they had for chivalry that von Kuhlmann now makes this plea. But neither von Kuhlmann nor any one else can restore to the rest of the world the fine opinion it had of the German Government and the German people before the launching of this war. And this is not the world's fault; it is the fault of the German Government for the things it has done and of the German people for permitting their government to do them.

The speech as a whole is in marked contrast to that of Mr. Lloyd George, which we reviewed on Thursday. Lloyd George is confident and full of fight, von Kuhlmann pleads and pleads for an exchange of ideas. He is wild to get together with the Allies apparently and exchange these "ideas," whatever they may be. Why? He lets the cat out of the bag when he says: "Without such an exchange of ideas, in view of the enormous magnitude of the war and the number of Powers engaged, an absolute end can hardly be expected by purely military decisions alone, without diplomatic negotiations."

He is of course talking from the German standpoint. He knows that Germany cannot now force the military decision which she has been trying for ever since the beginning of the war and trying far harder than ever this spring. And he also knows, although he does not say it, that if Germany is not able to force a military decision this year, that the Allies next year or the year after will be able to force that decision. And that is why he appeals so tragically for an exchange of ideas now. As a matter of fact the time has gone by when there was room or reason for such an exchange of ideas. Von Kuhlmann would like to compromise the issue now because he knows that later on Germany would be in a position to exchange any ideas with the Allies but will be compelled to accept whatever ideas and conditions the Allies choose to impose.

A Trap For Submarines

Mr. Archibald Hurd gives a lively account in the Daily Telegraph of the great minefield in the North Sea just laid down by the British Admiralty, and into which it invites the German submarines to enter.

"The carefully-guarded secret is at last out," says Mr. Hurd. "Official announcement is made of the establishment of a 'prohibited area' in the North Sea. . . . dangerous to all shipping." Probably few persons in this country would read into the notice the significance which it really carries, but the Germans will realise its full meaning. It may be suggested that probably the unhappiest and most confused man in Germany at this moment is Admiral von Capelle, the Naval Secretary.

"The British Navy has thrust itself into the Cattegat, sinking fourteen auxiliary craft almost under the eyes of the Germans, and it has raided Ostend and Zeebrugge with amazing daring. And now he must learn from the official announcement published by the Admiralty that the northern exit from the North Sea is being, if not completely, at any rate partially, closed to him."

The Reason Why

The naval authorities could not keep any longer the secret of their intentions, because it has been necessary to give ample warning to merchant shipping. The warning runs as follows:

"In view of the unrestricted warfare carried on by Germany at sea by means of mines and submarines, not only against the Allied Powers, but also against neutral shipping, and the fact that merchant ships are constantly sunk without regard to the ultimate safety of their crews, the Government give notice that, on and after May 15, 1918, the following prohibited area will be established in the North Sea dangerous to all shipping, and should be avoided."

Then follow latitude and longitude. "What will the Germans conclude to be the facts from the Admiralty's announcement? It is revealed to them that a new danger area will exist from May 15 and onwards, its base forming a line between Norway and Scotland, and its peak running northwards within the Arctic Circle. When the Germans read, as they are probably reading at this moment, the Admiralty announcement, they will utter one word, 'Mines,' and will realise that from the 15th inst. the greatest minefield which has ever been laid will exist in the North Sea. The danger area embraces 121,782 square nautical miles!"

"The laying of a barrage of this character revealed by the Admiralty must have involved twelve or more months' labor, during which in many establishments, mines were being turned out of the exact types required. It is no secret that when the war opened our mines left much to be desired. There has been a vast improvement in British mines since Lord Jellicoe became First Sea Lord."

"The advent of the submarine changed the conditions of naval warfare in one important respect: a vessel that can steam under water, and therefore out of sight, can evade the watching fleet. It was at once apparent to seamen who studied the matter that the most effective means of dealing with the menace was not merely to hunt the pirates on the trade routes, but endeavor to prevent the submarines getting on to the trade routes. The best means, as every seaman realised, was to place reliance on mines laid so as to catch the submarine when steaming past the patrols in a submerged condition. It was one thing to come to that conclusion, but it was quite another to face the enormous task of creating a barrage across the northern exit of the North Sea. It must have involved careful thought in the preparation of plans and the giving out of orders for tens of thousands of mines. An area of 121,000 square miles! That speaks of mines in vast numbers."

"Apparently the delivery of the mines has now enabled the Admiralty to establish the barrage. The Admiralty notice suggests that when Lord Jellicoe made his famous August prophecy he was speaking with knowledge of future events."

Nightlights For Submarines

"Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord, in the House of Commons on March 5 may be recalled. He was dealing with the passage of submarines through the Straits of Dover, and he revealed in general terms the scheme elaborated by the War Staff during Lord Jellicoe's period of office as First Sea Lord. He stated that a new policy had been adopted:

"A surface barrage has been maintained across the Channel in order to obstruct the passage of enemy submarines. By day and night this barrage is maintained, and at night the patrolling craft, which number over a hundred, burn flares, so that any submarine attempting the passage on the surface has a reasonable chance of getting engaged."

"The First Lord said nothing more on this matter; but it is obvious that submarines would endeavor to avoid the surface craft by traveling submerged. What happens to them in the Straits of Dover when they try to slip through in this way may be matter for intelligent surmise. The full story would be revealed if by some means we could look down to the bottom of the Channel at the point where the barrage is maintained," concludes Mr. Hurd.

-:- Her Share In War -:-

The American Woman Is Needed In France, Says Dr. Lambert, Chief Surgeon Of The Red Cross

(New York Times)

"Whoever conceived the idea that the best thing for the welfare of our boys in France was to get young women from the homeland into the Y. M. C. A. canteens and the Red Cross huts had a stroke of genius."

The speaker was Major Alexander Lambert, Surgeon in Chief of the American Red Cross in France, who recently returned from the war zone. "To the ordinary young man," said Dr. Lambert, "those young women in the canteens and huts stand as something which he has always idealized. And their presence there and the opportunity to associate with them has done more to keep our boys straight, to keep them from doing what they ought not to and doing what they ought to, than any other one thing."

"Won't memories of the mothers, sisters, and sweethearts that were left behind them accomplish the same result?"

"No, absolutely no," replied Major Lambert. "There is nothing like the concrete for keeping the abstract alive."

"There was an Irish soldier who walked into a canteen one afternoon. He drank nineteen cups of tea."

"You must be very fond of tea," remarked the young woman who had just served him.

"Sure, I'd drink more than that just for the pleasure of looking at you," replied the Irishman.

"That incident goes to the point. Every decent man simply craves the opportunity for some association with decent women."

"Since my return I have been quoted as saying: 'If you have any influence at Washington, use it to have the rule rescinded which does not permit sisters or other women relatives of soldiers to visit them in hospitals in France. If you are successful in having that prohibition removed, you will be conferring a blessing on the soldiers.'"

"That statement is a misquotation. I am not in favor of allowing any woman to go to France for the purpose of visiting any one particular soldier, in hospital or out. What I urge is that people use their influence to have rescinded the rule that prohibits fit women from going to France to do war work because they have relatives in the army, so far and only so far as the rule is applied to women who happen to be sisters to men in the army. It is what we usually refer to as 'the sister clause.'"

"The army authorities are undoubtedly right in saying that mothers, wives, and daughters should not be allowed to go. The army authorities learned that lesson during our war in the Philippines. "But 'the sister clause' is an entirely different matter. The relationship of brother and sister is the least emotional of the relationships that exist between the sexes. A sister combines feminine charm with a good deal of that steadiness and loyalty that exist in the relationships between men. It's what the boys miss, what they long for."

"Every action has its reaction; and the reaction, after participation in a battle, the reaction is severe. Leave the men to themselves, and they are prone to turn to alcohol, or even opium, simply for their narcotic relaxation. They must be furnished with healthful amusement, or the first petticoat they see. The Y. M. C. A. is supplying healthful entertainment of them, and in this way is being of tremendous benefit to them."

"You must remember that our boys in France, through the difference in language, are cut off from ordinary conversation with the people around them. They are thrown in on themselves. Homesickness is a great factor, especially with the mail service as it has been. The Post Office conditions simply beggar description. There are many boys who are left without news from home for

long periods. I know personally of Christmas boxes that were mailed in November and not delivered until the end of February or the first part of March. I was told of a telephone call to the Y. M. C. A. in Paris, from the Army Post Office in the same city, saying that they did not know what to do with a number of sacks of mail there. The Y. M. C. A. promptly sent over a motor truck and obtained sixteen sacks of Y. M. C. A. mail."

"The boys are lonely and they want and ought to have the opportunity now and then of getting the companionship of the girls who go over to do canteen work."

"This canteen work is not easy work. It takes a girl of good stamina to stand the test. But the 'sister clause' bars out the very girls who ought to be over there. Practically every self-respecting girl of the right age for the work now has or will soon have a brother in the army in France. To bar them for this reason is to rule out the active, vigorous young girls who are on a par with the active, vigorous young men in our draft army."

"The rule now in force says that no woman under 25 years of age can go to do war work in France. That rule ought to be changed. There are many girls under 25 that are well qualified to go. The test of fitness should be based more on character than on age. But if I were asked for an age, I would say 23 rather than 25. Most girls are at 23 as mature as men at 25. The question is simply, Has a girl her feet under her? There are many flighty 'cherubims' whose years are more than 25 who ought not to go."

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that it is young women who are needed over there. For precaution's sake, they can be mixed with the older women. But the work to be done is hard physically, and it needs youth to stand it."

"The young women are needed in the canteens; they are needed in the hostess houses, in the Red Cross huts, and in the hospitals."

"Is it true, then, that there is not a sufficient supply of nurses for the hospitals in France?"

"The supply, I believe, is sufficient," replied Major Lambert. "The difficulty is in distributing it. I understand that at present overseas there is a shortage in the personnel, both in doctors and nurses. There are large numbers here ready to go. The difficulty is to get them over. It is the same thing that handicaps America in doing all that she is able and anxious to do—the lack of ocean transportation."

"When I say that we need young women I am not speaking of the work of nursing. What I want to emphasize is the need of social workers, women who will do those little friendly acts that any good friend will do for a sick person, the things that the doctors and the nurses have not time to do—reading, writing letters, bringing that little touch of women's comfort of the bedside of the sick and dying. It is what they would get if they were at home, and the country should not rob them of it because they have gone across the ocean to fight for it."

"In short, there is no question that the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. need vigorous young women to help develop the great work they are doing. And it is largely among the sisters of the boys that the right stock will be found."

"Let me instance this: Soldiers and even officers on short leave are not permitted to go to Paris unless they have members of their family there. In other words, Paris is looked upon as an undesirable place for an unattached, and perhaps lonesome, soldier. So you see that the women relatives who have succeeded in getting to Paris are not regarded by the military authorities as an unmitigated evil."

"But I am against permitting mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts to go to France. Their relation-

ship is entirely different from that of the sister; it is far more emotional—so much so that it is almost sure to disqualify them for service. Remember, I am not urging that a woman be allowed to go because she will be of service to any one man; that a sister be allowed to go because she will be of service to her brother. No woman should be allowed over who is not qualified to be of general service. I would not forbid her seeing her brother, should the fit opportunity come; but so far as her work in the service is concerned, that would be a mere incident. Mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts could not be made to take this view of their duties. They would be constantly striving to make the opportunity to see their loved ones, and if the opportunity were denied them, they would quickly become dissatisfied and soon useless."

"Why, if permission were given the mothers to go abroad, they would simply swamp our ocean transportation service. It is to their everlasting credit that they would, but it wouldn't help us win the war, but if they tried to do the work that is to be done over there, France would soon be filled with dilapidated mothers. It wouldn't be their fault; older women simply cannot stand the strain. As it is, there are lots of incidents of older women in France breaking down under the stress of the work. The burden of providing for them must not be augmented."

"What would you say is the maximum age for service?"

"No, no," protested Major Lambert, "don't ask me that. I will not fling age at any woman." Then he added: "It is a question of vigor, not age. Vigor is sometimes retained in the body even in spite of years—some are young at 60, some are old at 40."

"And not only do we need the physically vigorous; but we should only have those who are"—here Major Lambert searched his mind for an expression. "There is an old-fashioned word that covers it—we should only have those who are 'steady,' those of well-balanced mental equilibrium. The war zone is no place for emotional flibbity-gibbity."

"Are there any such over there now?"

"Of course in any large number of people gathered together there is bound to be the valuable and the indifferently valuable. Those doing the war work in France are no exception. But the struggle is such a colossal, grim thing that in itself exercises a restraint. Every one, practically speaking, is very much in earnest; the very atmosphere puts earnestness in those who at another time and place would not be disposed toward earnestness. Earnestness is the outstanding feature of the community character. Those who have a tendency to be flighty and objectionable are frowned on and held down."

"The rumors of scandal that had come to this country were mentioned. "Yes, there have been individual cases of scandal, but they have been so very individual that they stick out glaringly. I have no doubt that all these ill-natured, scandalous rumors spring from these few individual cases of scandal. Any tendency toward conduct that would lead to scandal has been set on so quickly that it has rarely had a chance to develop. And it has been the women who have done the sitting. It is the women in France in these war times—as it is the women in all places and in all times—who create the social sentiment that makes for decency."

"When it comes to putting credence in rumors of scandal that come by way of Paris, here is a safe rule: Don't believe anything you hear and only half what you see."

Major Lambert was asked about the need in France for women to drive ambulances, motor trucks, and do other like work.

"When it comes to that I am perhaps a little old-fashioned in my opinion. I believe that there are some things that men can do better than women and some that women can do better than men, and that therefore a division of labor between the sexes is the right and wise thing—some such division as custom indicates has been the past experience of the world. There is so much to be done now in France that only the right sort of women can do! Why should they do the things men can do better?"

The Storm

(From The New Statesman.)
We wake to hear the storm come down,
Sudden on roof and pane;
The thunder's loud and the hasty wind
Hurries the beating rain.

The rain slackens, the wind blows gently,
The strong gust grows gentle and still,
And the thunder, like a breaking stick,
Stumbles about the hills.

The drops still hang on leaf and thorn,
The downs stand up more green;
The sun comes out again in power,
And the sky is washed and clean.
EDWARD SHANKS.

The Leviathan! By James J. Montague

The Kaiser came himself to see the laying of her keel, Von Tirpitz was on hand to watch her rising walls of steel. A mighty ship; a German ship, the greatest on the sea; A ship designed to awe the world with Teuton majesty; A ship that men should look upon and tremble at the sight; An overwhelming spectacle of Hohenzollern might.

And how the German bands blared out in wild Teutonic pride, And how the Liederkränzen sang when first she took the tide And, dressed in flags from truck to deck, swung slowly down the stream! A thing that nobly visualised the glorious German dream, A dream that every German dreamed—of happy days to be, When only German ships should sail a Pan-Germanic sea.

But now the Stars and Stripes float out above the Titan craft, And husky lads in olive drab are swarming fore and aft. A Yankee skipper on the bridge, below a Yankee crew, Have taught a haughty Waterland what Yankee land can do. Ten thousand men on every voyage and when they strike their blow The Kaiser's mightiest ship may prove the Kaiser's mightiest foe!



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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

How The Earth Is Weighed By Garrett P. Serviss

Mr. "W. G." asks if it is true that the earth has been weighed, and, if so, how it can be done.

The astronomer does not speak of weighing the earth, but rather of ascertaining its mass, or quantity of matter. Nevertheless the weight of a body is proportional to its mass, and it is instructive to consider the reason why the astronomer prefers to deal with the mass instead of with the weight. In a nutshell, the reason is this: A body weighing one pound at sea level weighs less than a pound in

a balloon a mile high; also a body weighing one pound at sea level in middle latitudes weighs more than a pound near the earth's poles and less than a pound near the equator.

The cause of these differences of weight are variations in the distance from the center of the earth, and also variations in the effect of the centrifugal earth's rotation at different points on its surface. But the mass of the body is not in the least affected by any of these variations.

So, too, if you could take the same

body to the moon it would there weigh only two and two-thirds ounces, although its mass, or quantity of matter, would be the same as on the earth. Taken to Jupiter it would weigh about two pounds and ten ounces, but again the mass would remain the same as on the earth or on the moon. It is this invariability of mass that makes it so valuable as a standard of comparison. It is only when two bodies of equal mass are subjected to exactly the same attractive force that their weights are equal.

Now, as to weighing the earth, it would be easy to perform the feat with any good scales, supplemented by a little arithmetic, provided that the earth were of uniform density throughout its whole body, so that a cubic foot of rock taken from the surface would have the same weight as a cubic foot of rock taken from the center.

In that case we could do the work in this way: First find out how much a cubic foot of earth substance weighs, and then, since the size of the earth is known, multiply that weight by the number of cubic feet in the whole globe. Let us try this and see what we will get.

A cubic foot of granite weighs about 165 pounds. The diameter of the earth is about 42,000,000 feet, so that it contains, in round numbers, 33½ sextillions of cubic feet. If each of these weighed 165 pounds the total weight of the earth would be about 6,650 sextillions of pounds.

But we know, for many reasons, that the earth's density increases toward the center, so that the calculation just made certainly gives too small a result. To correct it we must in some way, find out the average density of the earth. This can be, and has been, accomplished by comparing the attraction of the earth upon a small body with the attraction of a ball of a given size and of known mass upon the same body. If the average density of the earth were the same as that of the ball, the attraction should be in the ratio of their size, proper account being taken of the effect of the relative distance of the attracted body from their centers; and the amount by which the earth's density either exceeded or fell short of that of the ball would be easily determinable. In this way it has been found that the earth's mean density is more than twice that of granite, so that in our calculation of the earth's weight above we should multiply the result by at least two.

A very picturesque application of method just described, of ascertaining the earth's mean density was made in the eighteenth century by the French mathematician Bouguer, when he measured the deflection of the plumb-line caused by the attraction of the great South American mountain, Chimborazo. This deflection affords a means of comparing the force of the earth's attraction, as a whole, with that of a portion of the earth, such as a lofty mountain.

Owing to local difficulties Bouguer's results were not satisfactory, but thirty years later Maskelyne tried the same experiment with the steep mountain Schellhallen, in Scotland, and obtained fairly good results. But the method since pursued has been that of comparing, in the laboratory, the attraction of heavy metallic balls with the attraction of the earth.

Knowing with close approximation the mass of the earth there is, in principle, no difficulty in "weighing" the sun and the moon. It is only necessary to compare their attraction with that of the earth. In the case of the sun the basis of the comparison is furnished by the respective distances through which the earth draws a falling body in one second of time (sixteen feet) and that through which the sun deviates the earth in the same time (one-ninth of an inch).

Thus it is found that the sun is equal to about 330,000 earths. To "weigh" the moon we may begin by considering that the earth and moon move around their common center of gravity, so that if we can find out where that center lies we can calculate the respective weights of the two bodies just as we can those of two balls balanced on opposite ends of a rigid rod, by measuring their dis-

tances from the fulcrum. This is accomplished by observations on the sun to determine how much its position in the sky is shifted by the moon's being now on the side of the earth and now on the other. It is found that the center of gravity between the earth and the moon is more than a thousand miles below the earth's surface, and that the earth weighs eighty-one times as much as the moon.

How They Went Away

By William E. Brooks
(In The Outlook)

It was about the third week of the big battle of Picardy. Ever since the beginning of that mad rush of the Hun the atmosphere of the camp had been electric. The boys did not say much—every one who has come closely in touch with the American soldier has remarked the entire absence of boastfulness in his make-up—but they were doing a good deal of thinking, and reading every paper they could get their hands on, and occasionally one would burst out with the wish that he might get across before the big scrap was over.

The difference between the languor of the winter and the new spirit with which they went about their drills was the clearest evidence that something was working. They were again as they had been in the summer when they first came to camp, when they went at everything with a snap and a dash because they hoped soon to go across. But those hopes had faded as the fall passed on into winter, and they settled down to the daily round of drills and lectures with more or less machine-like regularity, and about as much enthusiasm as a machine has—say a drill press or a planer. The advance of the Hun and the apparent peril of the Allied armies and the word that the American troops were being rushed across brought a new cheer, the same cheer that a victory would have brought, for now they felt sure they would go.

The word came early in the morning that such and such contingents were to leave that night. It meant disappointment keen and bitter for those who had still to wait, but it meant a lot of work for those about to go. Blankets had to be rolled, ticks had to be emptied, cots folded up, and barrack bags packed and loaded. All day long the Post Exchange did a rushing business in chocolate and chewing-gum and crackers and other easily carried articles which provoked the wrath of the Post Surgeon and swell the khaki calls, so he declares. And the Y.M.C.A. but was thronged with men demanding quantities of paper for letters on the transports, wrapping paper for packages going home, and all the myriad other things for which they have learned to look to that foster-mother of every khaki-clad lad, the Y. As the day wore on and everything was done, they had little to keep them busy except the good-bys to other less fortunate contingents and attendance hourly on the roll-call which was meant to prevent straggling—as though any one wanted to straggle then!

At length taps sounded and the great camp was still. I don't think any one ever understands what silence means until he has spent a night in a military camp and has been abroad after taps. The place which has been a buzzing

hive all day now lies so quiet. You are aware that there are thousands of men within call, representing power of enormous measure, being shaped for the deadliest of struggles; but there is no sound, no light, no movement. It is a stillness that rises up and covers you and possesses you. But tonight the silence was broken, lights shone from some of the barracks, and soon those of us who waited at headquarters saw the doors flung open and the lines issue forth. They were coming to the great mess-hall for the last meal before they took the train that was to hurry them to the waiting ships, every man with his heavy pack on his back. How satisfying food was ready in plenty in the mess-hall, and great steaming tanks of coffee.

The American soldier may be hungry some time before he gets back—though it is not likely—but here he knows nothing of want or need or nights. Of course he kicks about it, but as the grizzled old Regular once said: "When the American soldier does not kick about his meals, he's ready for the hospital. He's sick." This night none of them looked sick or acted that way. They ate their fill, and as they ate I went among them with others of the Y staff, saying good-bye to them, caring for their last commissions, taking the messages that were to be sent to friends when the word came to us that their ship was safe on the other side. It was interesting to study their faces. Some were a bit sad; not that they were going, nor that they were afraid, but they could not help thinking a bit about their mothers and their sweethearts who were left behind. Most were serious, for they knew a serious job was ahead of them, that this was war, not play, at last. But I did not find a man who wanted to change places with those of us who had to stay behind. The thing for which they had left home and for which they had trained all these months was near at hand, and they were not merely ready but eager for it. I thought of the hundreds of homes, stretching from the Atlantic to the Sierras, which would not hear for weeks until they got our messages that the ship was safe, and I wished that I might tell in each of those homes of the look of high resolve on their boys' faces as he went forth on his questing. Many of them had come to the camp months before with the spirit of "Careless boys at play." They went forth like men that night—men ready for a great and holy task—the task we have set for ourselves of making the world safe for democracy.

An officer stepped from the group near the door leading to the officers'

mess. He spoke quietly to a sergeant, and a sharp command rang through the hall. "Fall in." Strapping their heavy packs about them, they filed out into the cold spring moonlight and lined up for the last roll call on the parade. The sergeant's voice sounded clearer than it had in the daytime, and every man answered, "Present." There were no A.W.O.L.s [absentees without leave] that night. All was ready, and the command was given to march. Quickly the fours formed, and down over the parade where they had drilled so often, past the barracks that had been their homes so long, and out of the gate where they had bullied the guards when they had overstayed their leave, they swung. We followed them to the gate and listened to the pound of their hobnails on the pavement of the hard city street. They marched as one, quick and eager, just as their hearts beat as one. A window near by was thrown up and an unmistakable Irish voice called, "Good-bye, boys, God bless yez." But no answering voice came back, just a steady tramp, tramp, tramp, on and farther away, until it died into silence. Shortly after we heard a whistle and the train had gone.

In such a fashion, without drums but with dreadful earnestness, your boy went to the war.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox and child.

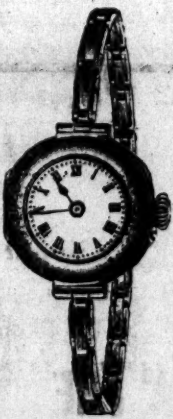
Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Cundall, Mr. and Mrs. Monahan, Misses Clark, Couch and Keule, Messrs. Abbey, Arton, M. F. Beale, Burtwell, Werchera and C. S. Gayles.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from America, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Backrath, Misses C. K. Ching, G. Foster, C. Kane, and C. I. King, Capt. T. C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chow, Mrs. E. J. Hudson and child, Mrs. R. Kawase, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. H. and Mrs. E. Phelbrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Swingle, Mrs. L. F. Shi, Mrs. N. Ueda, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wei and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Wan, Messrs. A. C. M. Anderson, H. H. Boyle, Y. Baba, F. Brookes, W. R. Bruce, T. P. Cranston, S. Y. Chang, C. Carlsio, F. A. Churchhill, A. O. Dahlgron, T. G. Davis, W. D. Harris, A. F. Handcock, A. Jacquet, H. P. King, E. T. Kay, S. K. Lo, E. J. Mora, R. Pelt, H. A. Pan, R. Raital, H. R. Rohmof, W. G. Saunders, H. and D. Storkinsky, T. Sakurai, G. W. Sayles, K. C. Tam, H. Vanburg, C. M. Watson and C. S. Wal.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 28, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
 @ 111 1/2 = Tls. 89.48
 @ exch. 73 = Mex. \$122.57
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.675
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 283
 Copper Cash: 1000 = Tls. 1813
 Sovereigns: buying rate:
 @ 4/8 1/2 = Tls. 4.27
 @ exch. 73 = Mex. \$5.84
Peking Bar
 Native Interest 07

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 48 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 1 m-a. %
 4 m-a. %
 6 m-a. %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 27.35
 Consols T.T. \$4.763

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/8 1/2
 London Demand 4/8 1/2
 India T.T. 313
 Paris T.T. 640
 Paris Demand 643
 New York T.T. 111 1/2
 New York Demand 111 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan T.T. 47 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 213 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m/s. Ctds. 4/10 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Doct. 4/10 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Ctds. 4/10 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Doct. 4/10 1/2
 Paris 4 m/s. 665
 New York 4 m/s. 115 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE
 Mk. Tls. 5.33 @ 4/6 1/2
 1 1/2 311 France 6.92
 0.82 108 1/2 Gold 81
 1 1/2 488 Yen 3.39
 1 1/2 15 Rupees 3.63
 1 1/2 — Roubles —
 1 1/2 1.50 Mex. 11.50

Stock Exchange Transactions
 Shanghai, June 28, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Nil—Settling day.
 Unofficial
 Lau Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 119.00
 Lau Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 120.00
 Lau Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 120.00
 Tls. 124.00 Sept.

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions
 Shanghai, June 28, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
 Official
 Books @ Tls. 120.00 cash
 Shanghai Waterworks 6% debts. Tls. 86.00 cash
 Kotas @ Tls. 4.75 cash
 Unofficial
 Books @ Tls. 120.00 cash

LONDON RUBBER MARKET
 Reuter's Service
 London, June 28.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 4 d. Value.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 Previous quotation, London, June 28:
 Spot: 2s. 3 1/4 d. Paid.
 October to December: 2s. 2 1/2 d.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.

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Moutrie And Co. Pays 10 Per Cent

The nineteenth annual general meeting of S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the company's offices at 3 Nanking Road. Mr. E. C. Pearce occupied the chair and there were also present Mr. W. J. Isenman, director, Mr. E. J. Hinton, secretary, and shareholders representing 1,622 shares. After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:
 "Gentlemen, the report and accounts for the twelve months terminating March 31 last having been in your hands for some few days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.
 "In moving their adoption, it is with pleasure that the board place before you such a satisfactory result on the year's business. In fact the net profit for the year, \$73,822.32, is the best your board has been able to lay before you since the inception of the Company, this sum added to the carry forward of \$14,191.42 from March 31, 1917, leaves a divisible balance of \$88,013.74 which your board recommends be divided as follows:
 To pay a dividend of 10% absorbing \$30,340.00
 Commission to Managing Director and bonus to foreign staff 7,208.60
 Reserve account 10,000.00
 Exchange fluctuations account 10,000.00
 Stock Reserve account 14,000.00
 To carry forward to new account 15,964.84
 Totalling \$88,013.74

"At first sight this appropriation may appear rather too conservative as far as reserves are concerned, but in a business like ours, to conserve our reserves is most important in these days of war, the future for a trade in luxuries will by no means be an easy one. This is the third year in succession that we have recommended a 10 percent dividend and during that period we have written considerable sums off buildings, etc., for depreciation and built up reserves which if you pass our recommendation of today will stand at:
 Reserve account \$40,000.00
 Stock Reserve account 30,000.00
 Exchange Fluctuations 15,000.00
 Totalling \$85,000.00

"With such reserves your business is now on an exceptionally sound basis.
 "Reserve account of \$40,000.00, invested in your business, calls for no special comment.
 "Stock Reserve account of \$30,000.00 was explained to you last year when this account was started, and represents a margin of safety against the enhanced cost of your stocks which may decrease in value should the present war come to a termination and cause a consequent possibility of a fall in stock values.
 "Exchange fluctuation account of \$15,000.00 was also explained to you fully last year. Exchange this year on March 31 was 4s. 4d. March 31 last year was 4s. 4d. and March 31, 1916 the quotation was 2/9 1/2. These rapid advances naturally affect the silver value of our stocks in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Our loss therefore on the silver revaluation of our stocks at these places has to be written down. This silver loss you may be glad to hear has so far been written off working account. But should we come up against hard times and silver further advance we have considered it advisable to have this reserve as a margin of safety and confidently look for your approval.
 "The addition to our factory referred to last year has been completed and the cost \$13,529.58 has been added to Buildings account. This addition has been of great service to the earning capacity of the company and I do not think I am giving away any trade secrets when I tell you that we turned out no less than 370 pianos last year, all of which commanded a ready sale in the Far East, constituting a tangible appreciation of the quality and popularity of the instruments we manufacture.
 "Turning to the accounts you will have noticed that we have effected the following depreciation:
 Buildings, \$5,529.58; Furniture, etc., from \$8,247.08 to \$4,845.49; Bad and doubtful debts, \$2,676.42; and placed as a reserve against Bad and doubtful debts, \$5,357.50.
 "Assets, cash on March 31, amounted to \$52,452.12, as against \$37,336.23 last year.
 "Sunday debtors last year amounted to \$73,223.83, this year \$66,664.09, a decrease of \$6,559.74, which in view of our increased turnover, is most satisfactory.
 "Stocks show an increase of \$29,126.50, as against last year, largely accounted for by purchases of timber and manufacturing materials, and larger stocks carried by our Southern branches.
 "All our staff have worked exceedingly well to achieve this satisfactory result, and in recommending the bonus proposed to them, the board wishes to thank them for their loyalty and keenness in spite of their depletion in numbers, in this I, of course, include the members of all our branches.
 "I have no hesitation in saying that I trust you will pass the bonus proposed by the board.
 "With these remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts, but before putting it to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.
 "The following resolutions were then passed:
 That the report and accounts as presented be adopted.—Proposed by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Isenman.
 That Mr. E. W. Godfrey be re-

elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. H. Browett, seconded by Mr. W. Harvey.
 That the directors' fees be increased from Tls. 1,200 to Tls. 1,400 per annum, the extra Tls. 200 to go to the chairman of the board of directors in addition to his ordinary share of the fees.
 In proposing this resolution, Mr. Browett paid a warm tribute to Mr. Pearce's activity on the board. The company had prospered, more and more every year under his efficient guidance. Mr. Pearce had greatly contributed to the success of the company and towards putting it on a sound business basis. Mr. W. S. Watson seconded the resolution and Mr. Pearce expressed his thanks in a few words, and said that the resolution came as a complete surprise to him.
 The fourth resolution proposed the re-election of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, as auditors.—Proposed by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. E. Wellbelove.
 Resolution five provided that the next annual general meeting be held sometime in June or July, 1919.—Proposed by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Isenman.

Shanghai Piece Goods

In their report for the week ending June 27, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. write as follows, regarding the local market:
 Local Market.—Ningpo had an untoward experience last week when "credit" was put to the test by the failure of a small native bank trading under the name of Yuen Kong. The amount involved was only a couple of lakhs, but other establishments as usual have suffered by this break down, which greatly affected the market for Piece Goods and was said to be the cause for the heavy fall in Crepe last week. However, the situation has improved once again and prices have come back about former levels. From other markets there is yet a dearth of enquiry so local hongs have again experienced a dull week. In the North exchange has upset all possibilities of trading, the Newchwang tale being down to Tls. 1,620 per 1,000 Shanghai Taels.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
 London, June 28.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers were:
 Tenders For Transfers:
 Highest price 1s. 6d.
 Tenders at 1s. 6d.
 Reserve 27 percent.
 Deferred Transfers:
 Highest price 1s. 4 2/3 d.
 Tenders at 1s. 4 2/3 d.
 Reserve 27 percent.
 Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.
 Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

Amusements

Olympic Theatre
 SHOWING
 For Two Nights only
 JUNE 30th and JULY 1st
 and Matinee on Tuesday

BLANCHE SWEET
 IN
"THE DUPE"
 Five Parts
 AND
 Other New Films

ON FRIDAY, JULY 5th
 The Sensational Film
"MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"

Olympic Theatre
 TONIGHT
 Last Musical Concert
 BY
 The Famous
MOSCOW TRIO

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 12 and 13.—Following were the prices realised at the Auction this week:—

Sheet:
 Smoked Fine Ribbed 74/60
 Smoked Good Ribbed 74/60
 Smoked Fine Plain 57/50
 Smoked Good Plain nil
 Unsmoked Fine Ribbed nil
 Unsmoked Good Ribbed nil
 Unsmoked Fine Plain 60
 Unsmoked Good Plain nil
 Crepe:
 Fine Pale Thin 79/74
 Good Pale Thin 73/67
 Good Pale Blanket 61/57
 Fine Brown 65/55
 Good Brown 55/26
 Good Dark 37/24
 Barky 28/15

Scrap:
 Virgin and Pressed 30/17
 Loose 26/24
 Sheet: Cupwashing 52/30
 Catalogued for sale pels, 16,008 (about 953 tons).

Our auction started yesterday morning with a rather poor demand all round. Nothing was sold of the first catalogue, but when the market was established, Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold from \$73 to \$80, and Fine Pale Crepe from \$74 to \$79. Most competition was experienced in Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, which reached \$81 in the afternoon and \$82 was paid for one small lot only. There were only few buyers of Fine Pale Crepe, and the bidding was rather slow at times, although one lot of this grade obtained \$80 in the afternoon.
 Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet met with a fair demand at about last week's figures, while Good Pale Crepe was rather neglected and was often sold at sacrifice prices.
 A few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet were sold, but only one lot of Plain Unsmoked Sheet changed hands at the auction.
 Fallah and Fine Brown Crepes were in good demand at the beginning of

the sale, but the interest fell off during the day, and these lots may be said to be on an average \$4 cheaper on the week.

Good Brown, Dark and Barky Crepes were sold at \$2-45 below last week's average prices. A few lots of Scrap found buyers.
 The sale was concluded this morning, when only a few buyers were operating. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet were readily taken up at prices ranging from \$77 to \$81, while no lot of Fine Pale Crepe was sold, the highest offer for this grade being \$73. Other grades met only with moderate enquiries.
 (Meyer & Measor.)

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
 BUBBLING WELL

June 29th, and 30th.

"The Streets of Illusion"
 Featuring Gladys Hulette in a great Pathe five-part Gold Rooster film.

"Lonesome Luke's Honeymoon"
 A laughable Comedy in two parts.
 Also
 Scenic and Comic Films
 Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to Bright Music!
"The Eldorado"

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"
 Our First-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo
 The Williamson Troupe
 Change of Programme
 TONIGHT

First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra First-Class Service!
"EVERYTHING No. 1"

See AT THE **Victoria Theatre**
 On June 29th, 30th and July, 1st.
 BEAUTIFUL

Mae Murray
 IN AN ELABORATE PICTURIZATION OF

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs"

AND THE INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LOCAL FILM
"Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Celebrates the Dragon Festival"

ISIS THEATRE
 Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

TONIGHT | TONIGHT
 THE

WHITE RAVEN

THE MOST WONDERFULLY ACTED DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN
 A Metro Wonder Play In Six Acts

STARRING
MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE
 who has appeared at nearly all the Theatres in the world with conspicuous success

Usual Prices

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
 TONIGHT — TONIGHT



BABY "The Sunshine of The Screen" MARIE OSBORNE

"A LITTLE PATRIOT" LITTLE PATRIOT

A delightful and timely picture in which the little star with the big drawing power comes into her own.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE (PATHE) DON'T MISS IT

It is a wonder story of laughter and joy with just enough pathos and a timely and patriotic vein of drama. See how the Baby Bernhardt organized an army of Kids and captures a spy.

HER BEST PICTURE IN MANY A DAY

We shall also screen

ANNALS OF THE WAR — THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS
 ANNALS OF THE WAR — THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS
 Scenes at Ham, Nesles, etc. Ten minutes with "Bert & Bill"

LONESOME LUKE LONESOME LUKE
"The Wrinkle Remover"

IN

Just an episode—but, what a scream. Its a peach of a picture — **"HIT HIM AGAIN" "HIT HIM AGAIN"**

LOOK OUT FOR
GLADYS HULETTE IN A CROOKED ROMANCE
GLADYS HULETTE IN A CROOKED ROMANCE
 You will be surprised to find her in an entirely new role.

OPEN AIR CINEMA "VERDUN GARDEN"

474 - Avenue Joffre - 474

Tonight SHOWING Tonight

THE EXTRAORDINARY COMEDY IN 5 ACTS

"THE KAISER'S SPY"

LEO DE MORENO

Presenting Latest Novelties

VERDUN GARDEN

474 - AVENUE JOFFRE - 474

On Tuesday, 2nd July

GREAT MUSICAL CONCERT

THE FAMOUS

MOSCOW TRIO

For the Benefit of the ALLIES RED CROSS
 Given under the Distinguished Patronage of the FRENCH CONSULATE GENERAL

PROGRAMME

PART I
 Tschalkowsky Trio op. 50
 A la memoire d'un grand artiste
 Finale Allegro
 Risolute e con fuoco
 Andante con moto
 THE MOSCOW TRIO
 (a) Faure. Elegie op. 24.
 (b) Saint-Saens PAVILLON
 Mus. Artist: C. Bakaleinikoff
 (a) Glier. Romance.
 (b) Ambrosio. Canzonetta. Op. 6.
 Mus. Artist: W. Siroldo

PART II
 (a) Glier. PAVILLON Op. 73 No. 1.
 (b) Chopin. Marcia Funebre
 Mus. Artist: A. Chmelnitzki
 Serjabin Trio Op. 17. No. 2
 NUMEROSQUE
 A. Arensky Trio Op. 22.
 1. Elegie
 2. Scherzo
 3. Finale Allegro. Non troppo
 THE MOSCOW TRIO

Tickets sold at Moutrie's and Hotel de France
 Prices \$3.00 and \$2.00

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Ros.	Jap.	Rm.
Today							
pan & America v. Nagasaki	Kashima maru					\$16.00	13.30
Seihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.10	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
pan & America v. Nagasaki		..	15.30	..	..	..	17.00
U. S. & Europe via Canada		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wongkong and Hongkong		..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingling, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
via Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
atow. Hongkong & Canton	Wosang	31.00	..	..	..	..	31.00
via	Hothow	21.00	14.50	..	..	..	21.00
pan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Kashima maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
pan, Kobe, Yokohama, Ca-		..	..	..	..	..	..
nada, U. S. & Europe		..	18.00	..	..	..	12.00
Wongkong		..	16.00	..	..	..	..
ated, Kiangtsoo via Suoy		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Seihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingling	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Wongkong and Hongkong		21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tungchow	Kwanchei	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wochow	Taishun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wongkong and Canton	Shinyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Wongkong and beyond	Shinyo maru	..	..	..	..	p16.00	13.30
Seihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	13.50	..	..	..	..
via Tientsin		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
King and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Train (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Seihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wongkong		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
ver Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, July 1.							
pan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	14.00	..	..	\$27.00	19.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wongkong		..	..	..	..	..	..
Wongkong and Canton	Sungking	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
ver Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
pan Ports	Penza	13.50	..	..	..	..	13.00
pan Ports	Yamashiro m.	15.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Tuesday, July 2.							
Wongkong and beyond	Katori maru	..	..	..	..	\$17.80	17.00
pan & America via Moji	Chikuzen maru	..	..	..	..	\$20.00	19.30
Wongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Seihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenzhing	11.00	10.30	..	..	..	10.30
Wongkong and Canton	Katori maru	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
Wongkong and beyond	do	16.30	..	..	..	..	16.00
pan, Canada, U. S. & Europe		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
via Canada		..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, July 3.							
Wongkong and beyond		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, July 5.							
Wongkong, S'pore, C'mbo, India,		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
gypt & U. Kingdom v. Suoy		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

Letters 5 p.m.	value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.	E Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.	G Parcel only.
Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.	

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tsuchang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsienchi left Pootung for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Heng-keng for Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.S. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihai and Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehshing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Kwelien left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talue Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The S.S. Shuntien will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 1 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 5 p.m.
Monday, July 1, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 9 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Fenua will leave the Custom's Jetty at 3 p.m.



SHANGHAI BRANCH

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayama Mitsui.

Bankers:

The Guaranty Trust Co.

ated,
I. KENJOH, Manager

**The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.**

Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	542,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
C Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Mauritius)	
Malacca	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch

and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Time Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rate which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
Specially authorized by Presidential
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and
October 1st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: **Eighty One Million Dollars**
HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
Branches and Agencies at principal
commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
 Interest allowed on both Current
 and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit
 granted to approved securities; and
 every description of Banking and
 exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.
 Support the Y.M.C.A. Campaign
 It's for better manhood.

10

SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiang Road

Capital	Yes	30,000,0
Capital (Paid-Up) .	Yes	18,750,0
Reserve	Yes	2,800,0
Deposits	Yes	150,000,0

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonooseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

LOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N.

Banking Business in General
Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' Cheques

Credit, Correspondents through
the World.

S. KASHARA
Manager

2318 Manager. 4683 Comprado
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights on
3530 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
(formerly known as The Cheong Cheong Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	--- \$1,000.00
Reserve Fund	----- 244.00

Head Office: Shanghai

14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614)

Branches:
Hangchow Hankow Peking Tientsin

Correspondents at the prin
cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Savings
account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on appra

Every description of Banking
Exchange business transacted.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager
Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kankama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 2	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 27	—	Seattle & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kokoro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 5	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Atlatl Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 29	—	Kobe	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.P.	
July 2	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 5	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokoro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	—	Marshall	Sailon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Shelva Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Port Said	Evan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 29	—	Foochow	Hsiao	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 29	—	Swatow	Loksan	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 29	—	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 29	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 29	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 29	—	Foochow	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 29	—	Manila, H'kong, C'ton	Wosun	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 1	—	Ningpo	Hsiao	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 1	—	Ningpo	Hsiao	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	Hongkong and Canton	Sungliang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	Manila, H'kong & C'ton	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2	—	Swatow	Starling	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	Swatow	Yingchow	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	Swatow	Tamsui	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
July 2	—	Hongkong	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 2	—	Hongkong	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 2	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 29	—	Dairen, direct	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 29	—	W'wei, C'foo, T'ain	Tungchow	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 29	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Kingsing	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 29	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Toonan	Rus. R.V.P.	
July 1	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Shengking	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 1	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Yokishin Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 2	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Shuntien	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	W'wei, C'foo & T'ain	Fengtien	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 2	—	Tientsin, Dairen, T'ain	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shanghai Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningbo	Chi. N.S.N. Co.	
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuchang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luchow	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nganin	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 28	—	Ningpo	Hsiao	Br. B. & S.
June 28	—	Ningpo	Hsiao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 28	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June 28	—	Japan	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 28	—	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 28	—	Manila	Ningbo	Chi. N.S.N. Co.
June 28	—	Hankow	Shanghai Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
June 28	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
June 28	—	Hankow	Kiangtong	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yokyang Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Leonow	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kailong	Br. B. & S.
June 29	—	Ningpo	Hsiao	Br. B. & S.
June 29	—	Ningpo	Hsiao	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Caradine, will leave from the Poyang River at 12 o'clock midnight, for Hankow, on Saturday, June 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Caradine, will leave from the Poyang River at 12 o'clock midnight, for Hankow, on Saturday, June 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

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For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

HONGKONG.—The S. S. Shinyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on Saturday, June 29, Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on Saturday, afternoon, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Westerlund, will leave on Sunday, morning, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsiao, Capt. W. T. Rogers, will leave on Monday, July 1, at daylight, for Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsiao, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 1, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungking, Capt. H. T. Bridges, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunang, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yimchow, Capt. R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund, Friday, July 5, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui, Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Saturday, July 6, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on July 16, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Dennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday, morning, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kichiku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & AN-TUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S.A. shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CENKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Ise, N. Nankin, Poyang, Tamsui, Tungking, Wuchang and Changking. Leaving from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Leaving from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Saiyang, Sunang, Sungking, Yimchow, Sungking and Kaitong. Leaving from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsiao Peking. Leaving from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Hot Water Pipes and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOP SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Secretary, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Agent), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA July 29	S.S. VENEZUELA June 28
S.S. ECUADOR Aug. 17	S.S. ECUADOR July 27

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5954 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Marseilles

"SAIGON MARU" (3,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Arr. leave.

"MANHUA MARU" (13,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27

"ALTAI MARU" (10,000 tons) Capt. — Aug. 13, Aug. 15

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, July 15, July 16

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2

For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,555 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 13, July 14

For Fushan, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, July 14, July 16

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
OW	Aug. 13	Manila	DeLafayette	Br. g.	190	—	—	McFarler
OW	June 1	Cebu	Monterey	Am. g.	190	—	—	—
OW	Oct. 27	Manila	Impresso	Br. g.	190	—	—	—
OW	May 23	Cebu	Fulton	Am. g.	190	—	—	—
OW	June 11	Cebu	Fulton	Br. g.	190	—	—	—
OW	May 13	Cebu	Fulton	Am. g.	190	—	—	—
OW	May 13	Cebu	Fulton	Br. g.	190	—	—	—

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Monteagle July 21	Monteagle July 10
Key West Aug. 15	Key West Aug. 28
Empress of Japan Sept. 14	Empress of Japan Sept

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners

No. 661.

China Sea.

Yangtze River.

Shanghai and Chinkiang Districts.

Niu Creek Beacon and Bate Point Light (Beacon) Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Beacons on the Yangtze River have been moved:—

The Niu Creek Surveying Beacon has been moved 0.8 cable N. 3° E., from its former position owing to the washing away of the left bank of the River in its vicinity.

The Bate Point Light (Beacon) has been moved 1.2 cables N. 58° E., from its former position owing to the washing away of the left of the river in its vicinity.

All bearings given are magnetic. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. Ferd. Tyler,

Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,

Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 28th June, 1918.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

WASTE OF WATER.

Owing to the non-arrival of pumping plant, etc., from England and the enormous increase in the consumption of water, the Company is compelled to invite the co-operation of consumers with the view to the prevention of waste and misuse of water and to supervise their servants in this respect.

Consumers are therefore earnestly requested to call the Company's immediate attention to any case of water running to waste, that may come to their notice.

By Order of the Directors,

F. B. PITCAIRN,

Acting Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 28th June, 1918.

WANTED

A smart Chinese salesman, one with a knowledge of the Gentlemen's Outfitting trade. Apply personally with credentials to

The Manager,

THE SHANGHAI STORES Co.,
21 Nanking Road.

Tonight June 29th

at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BRITISH NAVAL AIR FIGHTERS

One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of

BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown

MESOPOTAMIA

Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

Booking at Moutrie's
Prices as usual.

Elizabeth Lloyd, fully qualified in obstetrics, having had 12 years' experience in London and Liverpool Hospitals, is prepared to take cases.

Phone C. 4718
Hours 10-12; 2-4.
F372 Nanking Road.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Are you earning less than \$6,000.00 yearly?

If you are, you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages, when it's so easy to get into a Man's Job and earn a Man's salary?

Be an Engineer!

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

American School of Correspondence
Dept. 25, 84 Nanking Road, Shanghai

NOTICE

FOR RENT: Large ground floor office in Allied owned building. Ideal location, two minutes walk from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Moderate rental. Immediate occupation. Reply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd July, on account of Summer Holidays.

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE
SUMMER
MONTHS
ALWAYS
USE
REYNELL'S
HIRANO
WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbo, neuralgia and alcoholism and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

The Siberian Situation is again acute and the possibility of intervention is imminent. Every move in this connection has a very vital interest for every foreign and Chinese business man in Shanghai and all China. These matters and their significance are again discussed in this week's issue of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

No forward-thinking man can afford to ignore these matters. The success or failure of your business in the future may depend upon your knowledge and information regarding these events.

If you are not yet a regular reader of the REVIEW, begin today. Telephone Central 4741 or place your order with the Shanghai Newspaper Stand on Nanking Road near Palace Hotel. The important point is to attend to it at once.

DRINK

YAMAROVKA

Mineral Table Water

SOLE AGENTS: R. MARTENS & CO., LTD. No. 1 THE BUND.

Protect Your Car From the One Behind

38 percent of all motor car accidents are rear end collisions. Prevent them by equipping your car with a Rear Safety Signal.

SAFETY FIRST!

Demonstrated and sold by

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Tel. 4770

Nanking Road

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

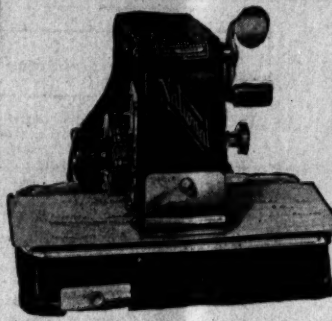
1425 BROADWAY & 617 TIENSON ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

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SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

WOOSUNG BRANCH—SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE

The following Summer Train Service will operate on and from 1st July until 31st October, 1918:

DOWN TRAINS.

Shanghai North... dep.	8.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan... ..	8.31	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Changwarang... ..	8.32	7.52	10.27	12.47	14.22	15.52	17.52	19.32	21.07
Wantsapang... ..	8.33	7.53	10.28	12.53	14.28	15.58	17.58	19.38	21.13
Woosung Tseng... ..	8.42	8.02	10.37	12.67	14.32	16.02	18.02	19.42	21.17
Woosung Forts... arr.	8.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

UP TRAINS.

Woosung Forts... dep.	8.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Woosung Tseng... ..	8.55	8.15	10.55	13.20	14.45	16.25	18.15	20.00	21.35
Wantsapang... ..	8.59	8.19	10.59	13.24	14.49	16.29	18.19	20.04	21.39
Changwarang... ..	9.05	8.25	11.05	13.30	14.55	16.35	18.25	20.10	21.45
Kiangwan... ..	9.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North... arr.	9.28	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

18530

R. Martens & Co., Ltd.

No. 1, The Bund

Warehousing and Forwarding

Own warehouses Shanghai and Vladivostok.

Accept cargo for bonded storage at Vladivostok.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent, godown or building with about 2,000 square feet of floor space for light manufacturing. Location not important but should be near tram line. Cheap rent for floor space the principal consideration. Reply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board comfortable furnished rooms, with every convenience. Excellent cuisine, accommodation for table boarders. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two front large rooms, and one back, with bath attached also a small room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102.

HOUSES TO LET

FULLY FURNISHED, completely screened, house in Medhurst Road, for July and August. Tennis lawn and stables. Rent reasonable. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

18495

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Taela 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18367

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tla. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18229

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, from 5-8 rooms in North European section. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

18527

WANTED: By young gentleman, (17 years old) board and lodging in private English family. Please state terms. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

18528 J.30.

WANTED—Cool room, with or without board, located in town, for immediate occupation by young American. Please reply stating terms to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

18529

WANTED quiet unfurnished flat, three rooms and bathroom with kitchen, in vicinity of Quinsan Gardens, by permanent resident. Can give references. No boarding house need apply. Please send particulars to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

18534 J.2.

WANTED, two airy adjoining bedrooms, furnished, no board. Hongkew district preferred. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

18502

MISCELLANEOUS

BOARD and LODGING for Chinese students during summer vacation. Large airy furnished rooms to let in well situated foreign buildings within easy reach of tramways. Terms \$2.00 per month for each person, or \$7.00 including board. Lessons also given in English, Chinese or other language at a moderate fee. For further particulars apply to K. D. Pang, No. 2 Chefoo Road.

18537

Exchange and Mart

STAMPS for sale, a fine collection of over 1,500 stamps (owner collecting for 15 years). Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

18533 J.2.

MATTRESSES—PILLOWS—BOLSTERS and all other upholsteries need to be re-stuffed, recovered, re-upholstered or renovated. See V. K. Shen & Son. Furniture Makers and Interior Decorators, 9 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 1710.

18539 J.4.

FOR SALE: 1 thoroughbred setter pup (black), 2 months old. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

18542 J.30.

FOR SALE: Victrola IX. Mahogany case, in perfect condition. Thirty-five good records mostly blue and red seal. A bargain for \$115.00. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

18521 J.29.

FINE blooded pointer pups, 8 weeks old, for sale. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

18504 J.29.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

18516 J.30.